To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

# Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

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## SPEED, CAUTION TO BE KEYNOTE OF COMING DIET

### 84th Session Will Endeavor To Put Through All Bills With Minimum Delay

### TO GEAR UP WAR EFFORT

### Practical Measures for Total Victory to Be Discussed On December 24

Preparations are going forward to make the 84th session even a greater success than the 83rd session for gearing the nation for the truly decisive war ahead. The session is to be convoked on December 24.

The various measures for strengthening the internal structure of the nation adopted by the Cabinet will be embodied in the legislative bills to be considered by the Diet. Already 27 such legislative bills, along with 10 budgetary estimates, have been named by the Government. The Government, on December 10, decided on an approximate budgetary amount of ¥15,243,000,000 as the general account for the next fiscal year, while the draft outlines of the legislative bills have been presented to the Cabinet and are being discussed by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of the Legislative Bureau and President of the Board of Information and the various ministries. The bills are expected to be completed by about January 11. The special account section of the budget is scheduled to be completed by January 7 and is to be submitted to the after-holiday session of the Diet.

In response to the pains being taken by the Government to expedite the preparations for the Diet, the Diet, on its part, is expressing the intention of shortening the proceedings as much as is compatible with the importance of its function in giving consent to the measures of the Government, thus aiding the latter to devote all its energies to the war. Even greater efforts than those exerted at the time of the 79th or 81st session of the Diet are to be made to shorten the proceedings, so that the Government's energies in this direction will be reduced to a minimum as every ounce should go to the task of winning the war.

Toward this end the House of Peers, House of Representatives and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association are deliberating on the concrete steps to be taken. For instance, if the Government can decide on the draft outlines of the legislative bills and budgetary estimates by about December 21, the Diet is prepared to discuss them before they are formally submitted so as to be well forward in the deliberations before the end of the year. Provided the Government's preparations permit, the Diet is ready to shorten the usual New Year holidays so as to meet before January 20. Some members are proposing that the session should be resumed about January 15.

Thus the Diet has completely liquidated the political maneuvering peculiar to parliamentary bodies and is set upon a course of cautious but prompt action.

## FOOD DRIVE SUCCESSFUL AS MALAIS COOPERATING

### Perak Province Has 100,000 Acres of Paddy-Fields Now Under Cultivation

Domei

IPOH, December 11.—Six months of untiring efforts on the part of the local government to make the people of Perak "grow more food" conscious has been rewarded by the outstanding progress made in the self-sufficiency drive.

The cultivation of wet and dry paddy-fields takes first place in the gigantic plan laid down by the government to make the province self-supporting.

A recent survey by the Agricultural Department shows the total area under wet and dry paddy cultivation to be well over 100,000 acres. Statistics disclose the acreage under subsidiary food crops has also increased considerably to over 40,000 acres.

With unceasing efforts made to push the government's "grow more food" drive and with the ready cooperation of the inhabitants, complete food self-sufficiency in the province is nearing realization.

## *Preparatory Army School Holds Commencement Rites*

### Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni Attends as Proxy of Throne and Reviews Cadets: 10 Honor Graduates Granted Imperial Gifts

Honored by the attendance of His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Proxy of His Majesty the Emperor, graduation exercises were held at 10 a.m. on Monday at the Preparatory Military Academy at Shimbu-dai, in Asaka, Saitama Prefecture. The name, Shimbu-dai, it is recalled, was graciously granted to the Academy grounds by His Imperial Majesty when on Thursday He honored the school with an Imperial visit.

During the rites, 10 honor cadets were granted Imperial gifts, and Noboru Harada gave a lecture before His Imperial Highness.

His Imperial Highness arrived at 10 a.m. welcomed by Inspector-General of Military Education General Otozo Yamada, General Baron Sadao Araki, General Kotaro Nakamura, General Toshizo Nishio and others who had reached the grounds before His Imperial Highness.

At 10:46 a.m. His Imperial Highness attended a review directed by Commander Sakakibara in the eastern court of the school, and following that viewed the various activities of the Academy such as teaching, lectures, fencing and callisthenics. In the afternoon His Imperial Highness honored with his presence the ceremonies in which the diplomas were given the graduates. His Imperial Highness left at 2 p.m.

Among the graduates were Akio Araki, son of General Baron Araki; Masashi Itagaki, son of General Seishiro Itagaki, Commander of the Chosen Army; Kenjiro Kato, nephew of Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air; the sons of General Korechika Anami and General Yasutsugu Okamura, and numerous other kin of generals, soldiers and fallen heroes.

Standing out among the graduates was K. Ratanawadi, eldest son of Colonel U. Ratanawadi, State Minister of Thailand. Of this tall, cleareyed Thai youth, an instructor said, "From the standpoint of having truly gained the Japanese spirit, he is as good, if not better than the rest of the cadets." The 20 year old Thai youth speaks Japanese fluently. He came to Japan before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and from September, 1940 studied Japanese at a school attached to the Tokyo Higher Normal School and in April, 1942 entered the Preparatory Military Academy.

## SYRIA HEAD AGAINST REBEL FRENCH RULE

### Submits Together With Lebanese Premier 4-Point Demands to Catroux

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 12.—General Georges Catroux, State Commissar of the French Committee of National Liberation, at Beirut, who has just returned from Cairo, held a conference at Beirut today with Syrian Premier Husni Baragi and Lebanese Premier Riad Es-Solh.

The two Premiers of the Arab countries are reported to have submitted the following demands to Catroux with a view to terminating the mandatory rule by France:

(1.) The French High Commissioners stationed in Syria and Lebanon shall be replaced by Ministers.

(2.) France shall transfer to Syria and Lebanon the police power it now maintains in those countries.

(3) The power of control France now maintains over all affairs regarding the adjustment of tariff between Syria and Lebanon shall be abolished and the two countries shall acquire all rights for the disposal of tariff revenue.

(4) All French officials in the administrative organs in the two countries shall be dismissed.

All papers in Syria and Lebanon are supporting the demands submitted by the two Premiers. Nothing is known as yet concerning the measures to be taken by Catroux, says a Beirut message.

## *OSIAS ASKS MAYORS TO WELD P.I. UNITY*

Domei

MANILA, December 13.—Believing that the ideals of the Kalibapi (National Service Association) could best be achieved through the active support of leaders of the various Municipalities in the Philippines, Dr. Camilo Osias, Director-General of the Kalibapi, on Saturday exhorted the Municipal Mayors of Zambales Province to intensify the movement in an effort to further strengthen the Philippine national solidarity.

Mr. Osias left for Zambales on Saturday morning accompanied by Francisco Dantes, Governor of the province.

Addressing the Zambales Mayors' mayors' duty is to do their utmost for the service of the country, adding, that the present administration places great hopes on them in the task of strengthening the Philippines both economically and spiritually.

Mr. Osias further pointed out the necessity of popularizing Tagalog for national unity.

Meanwhile, it was learned that similar tours of other provinces will be made by the Director-General in the near future.

He is scheduled to address Filipino writers on December 28 in connection with the "Filipino Language Week" starting on December 24.

## WAGE ISSUE HINDERS COAL OUTPUT IN U.S.

### Coal Miners in South Appalachians, Alabama Fail to Reach Accord With Owners

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 12.—The United States Mine-Workers' Union concluded an agreement with the coal mine owners of the northern Appalachian regions, based on the recent conclusion of the new wage agreement settled between the former and the Wartime Labor Board to put an end to the strikes, a dispatch from Washington reaching here stated.

The new agreement was the ultimate result of a series of compromises among the union, Government and the companies. This pact agreed upon a standard of an eight and three-fourths working hour day with the minimum of $8.50 wages.

This new standard effected the miners of the northern Appalachian regions, which control over 67 per cent of the total output of coal of the whole nation, but discussions are still pending for a satisfactory agreement among the miners in the southern Appalachian and the Alabama regions. The uncompromising attitude of the mine owners is presenting an obstacle to reaching an agreement, particularly in the Alabama coal-mine regions.

In regard to this disagreeable situation, Harold Ickes, Chairman of the Wartime Fuel Board, declared: "An immediate solution must be found to stop the persistent decline in the output of coal which is seriously hindering the nation's war efforts. The mine owners must come to an agreement immediately."

## BOLSTERS HEALTH MOVE

### P.I. Sets Up Malaria Dispensaries Throughout Isles

Domei

MANILA, December 11.—As a step toward safeguarding the health of the citizens of the Philippines, numerous Malaria dispensaries have been established throughout the islands, according to the authorities of the Bureau of Health.

The authorities revealed that the establishment of the dispensaries made possible the distribution of more than 17,000,000 tablets of quinine which were presented by the Japanese Government to the Philippines.

At the same time, Government authorities also dispatched malaria control units to all malaria-infested regions as a preventive measure.

## Goto Prays at Atsuta Shrine

State Minister Fumio Goto, concurrently Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Head of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps, arrived at Nagoya Station on Monday morning and immediately paid homage at the Atsuta Shrine.

## ENEMY FORCES SEEN IMPOTENT FOR ANY ACTION

### Only Spread Propaganda of Various Operations But Do Nothing in Meantime

### U.S., BRITISH IDEAS SCORED

### Total Strength Not Enough To Start 2nd Front; Everything Hangs on E. Front

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 12.—Studying the anti-Axis world strategy it is found that the anti-Axis forces can do nothing effective. They are blocked in on all sides and are only able to talk of various operations, in the meantime doing nothing. The Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran conferences which followed one after another in rapid succession clearly revealed the breakdown in the anti-Axis world strategy and that camp's anxiety. That can be seen in the fact that they are propagandizing, as if it were important and something new, that a complete agreement was reached on the anti-Axis world strategy.

It is not hard to imagine that at the Cairo conference the problem of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's counter-offensive in East Asia was discussed, and that at the Teheran conference the question of the second front in Europe was brought up again. It follows that the bee in the anti-Axis world strategy bonnet is the Mountbatten counter-offensive and the second front in Europe. Putting together the reports received here the situation sums up to the following:

After the Quebec conference of August, Winston Churchill for the first time declared that "the anti-Axis forces will shortly launch a land-sea offensive against Burma and the East Indies." Following that, in late August, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's so-called headquarters for the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia was established. Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, Britain has clung persistently to an Europe First principle as its way to fight the war, and the London Times and the Economist, journals which are generally regarded as influential, have been stressing repeatedly that the war against Germany comes first. The British idea has come to stand in complete opposition to that of America, which, since the Casablanca conference, has gradually started leaning toward a Pacific First principle.

#### British Offensive Impossible

In spite of British propaganda, however, Britain, with its present military strength, will not only be unable to carry out alone the war against Germany no matter if it gains the limit of American aid, but has absolutely no surplus power to start a new offensive in East Asia. Even the British successes gained this year in the European war zone were gained only because they held the control of the seas or only by chance. The anti-Axis forces succeeded in North Africa only because the British control of the seas obstructed the Axis supply lines, and the Italian landings were accomplished only because the Italian forces had already lost the will to

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## ENEMY SCHEME AGAINST JAPAN TOTAL FAILURE

### Anti-Axis Dreams of Retaking Lost Territories Vanish Into Thin Air

### SOLID DEFENSE ADMITTED

### Neutral Observers Hesitate to Hazard Guess as to Length Of War in Pacific

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, December 11.—The American press has lately come to indicate exasperation over the phenomenal strides being made by Japan in its task of strengthening its strategic bases and is lamenting that just as American production is increasing with time, so is Japan's defense structure being consolidated with time. Time, it says, is impartially with America and Japan.

What, then, are the Anglo-American and neutral views on the defense structure of Japan? While the American press calls the Japanese war front "the great defense zones of Japan," Swiss military commentators are more definite on the point: "Japan's defense system is unique and has been completed as a result of years of careful and intense preparations. The major feature of this system is that it is solidly and firmly established. On this account the Americans and British are calling it the 'Fortress of Japan'."

#### Valor Seemed Incredible

In the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, the Anglo-American counter-offensive was an endeavor to break through this Japanese system of defense or to crush it by a large-scale pincer movement. The Japanese, however, fought literally to the last man in the face of overwhelming odds, as seen on Attu Island and some parts of the Solomons area. To Europeans who had never seen the Japanese in action, such valor and grit seemed incredible.

A recent Reuter dispatch from Cairo reports that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek decided at the Cairo conference to avoid local operations as far as possible because they entail sacrifice without result, a thankless task. This seems to show that the United States and Britain to some extent have come to take the view that their strategy hitherto had been a mere makeshift and that a more systematic and comprehensive strategy was necessary. In this connection, another Reuter dispatch said: "At the Cairo conference, it was agreed that the campaign against Japan should be conducted in close coordination with the United anti-Axis Headquarters."

The Cairo declaration, like all similar Anglo-American declarations of the past, was amply imbued with propaganda but it is noteworthy that the United States and Britain have been compelled to consider certain readjustments in their strategy, not merely on account of their past blunders but because of the general changes in the circumstances attending the World War as a whole.

It appears, accordingly, that the United States and Britain have to entertain the dream of inflicting a decisive blow upon Japan and end-

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## *Busy Schedule of President Laurel At Malacanan Palace Is Revealed*

Domei

MANILA, December 12.—Revealing the little known phase of President Jose P. Laurel's life today as the "grand old man of Malacanan," the Sunday Tribune Magazine described how he spends the average President's day in the Malacanan Palace.

Being an ardent advocate of physical fitness, he performs the radio callisthenics every morning which begins at 6 o'clock. Then, changing into his shorts and polo-shirt, President Laurel goes on a stroll around the palace grounds, oft-times walking briskly, before he takes his early morning shower.

Later, he takes his breakfast, usually, with his Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto, Food Administrator Jose Sanvictores, and Council of States Chairman Ramon Avancena. On these intimate occasions, he makes up his mind and is hard at work before the average man takes his breakfast.

The President's many appointments begin at 10 a.m. The guest list includes men ranging from the ex-provincial delegations to distinguished citizens from different nations and of various ranks.

At lunch time, once a week, he is never without his Cabinet.

President Laurel is fond of Filipino dishes, fish being his favorite food; and as for viand, the locally-made cashew wine is his favorite drink. Being an advocate of strict economy, he has set a precedent at the Malacanan by serving one-course dinner.

The President resumes his duties from 2 to 5 or 6 in the afternoon. Books are the best companions during his siesta.

After his supper he enjoys a cigar with a book in one hand. The President's library on law books alone is said to be larger than that of the Philippines Supreme Court's.

His countrymen may often see the lights burning in Malacanan way into the wee hours; it is then, they know, that their champion is working for the welfare of the 18,000,000 Filipinos.

# *OUR ARMY ACES DESTROY OVER 80 ENEMY PLANES AT AIR BASES IN CHINA*

## *Enemy in Finschhafen Area Leaves 900 Dead in 10 Days*

### Other Results Also Gained by Army Land, Air Units In Terrific Counter-Attacks on Foes—Nippon Fighters Blast Ramu Valley Positions

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 13.—During 10 days beginning December 1 and ending December 10 the Japanese in the Finschhafen area, New Guinea, inflicted damage to the enemy including 900 known to be killed for certain on account of their bodies left on the field.

The fighting in the Finschhafen area around a point northwest of the Song River is growing more and more intense daily. Powerful enemy units, supported by mechanized troops, are launching attack after attack on the Japanese positions but our Army Units, with airmen cooperating, are subjecting them to terrific counter-attacks despite the difficulties of terrain and communication. Engagements that took place recently in this area were as follows:

(1) On December 2, the Japanese delivered a surprise flanking attack on the enemy that had advanced near Nongakaro, six kilometers northwest of Finschhafen, from a forest and wiped out a group of enemy officers who had been planning operations over a map.

(2) On December 3 at dusk, part of the Japanese Force in the Finschhafen area thrust into the midst of the enemy which had advanced near the mouth of the Song River and by forming a circular group in the center put the surrounding enemy to rout by means of a sweeping fire.

(3) On December 8, in the beach area, an enemy force of about 600 came attacking after a furious artillery bombardment all morning and set fire to the Japanese position but suddenly the wind began to blow in the opposite direction and sent the enemy scurrying for shelter into the forest to the south.

(4) On December 9, in the beach area, a Japanese unit delivered a surprise attack on the rear of the enemy with the result that the enemy fled, leaving 500 dead on the field.

During the 10 days since December 1 until 10, the following results were obtained in the same area: 900 dead and left on the field; three tanks and two torpedo-boats destroyed; three trench mortars, 12 heavy and light machine-guns and numerous smaller arms. The Japanese suffered 86 killed in action.

#### Fak Fak Raiders Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC, December 13.—During daylight on Sunday three four-motored enemy bombers raided Fak Fak in western New Guinea but were repulsed by Japanese ground units.

#### 7 Downed Over Buin

A total of 125 enemy fighters and bombers including B-25's and B-24's came over Buin, in Bougainville in two raids on Saturday morning, according to a December 13 dispatch from an undisclosed base in the South Pacific to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The Japanese ground units fought them and forced them to flee after shooting down seven of them, it was further revealed. The damage done was negligible.

#### Enemy Positions Attacked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—The anti-Axis Command for the Southwestern Pacific today announced that a large formation of Japanese fighter planes attacked the anti-Axis positions in Ramu Valley in New Guinea, according to a dispatch received here from Melbourne.

#### Maccassar Raid Foiled

Domei

MACASSAR, December 10.—Eight enemy bombers came attacking Macassar on the night of December 10. However, our anti-aircraft batteries caused them to be repulsed. The damage done to our side was negligible.

## To Inspect Kyushu Mines

The Administrative Inspection Mission headed by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Adviser to the Cabinet, arrived at Shimonoseki early Monday morning to inspect the coal mines in Kyushu. The mission immediately proceeded to Orio, Fukuoka Prefecture.

## *Chungking Soldiers Give Themselves Up In Nu River Sector*

Domei

**RANGOON, December 13.—Chungking soldiers who have surrendered near the Nu River since December 2 have reached 140. After having fled into the mountain these enemy troops lost their fighting spirit and this, coupled with hunger, have left them no alternative but to give in to the Japanese Forces who are now mopping up remnants in the western district of the river.**

## CHIANG ARMY LOSES NINE HIGH OFFICERS

### Meet Death in Central China Campaign; 27 Chungking Divisions Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 11.—The total of six Chungking army and division commanders who were killed in the recent major operation in Central China has been increased to nine, according to latest reports. The new additions are, Commanders Fang Hsien-chin of the 10th Army, Liang Chi-wen of the 15th Division of the 73rd Army and Chou Hung-en of the 197th Division of the 99th Army.

It was also revealed that Fang was killed in the battle fought near Leikiatsi during the three days from December 1 to 3, Liang met his end in a two-day engagement which took place on November 14 and 16 near Ticho, northwest of Shihmen, and Chou was killed in the battle fought between November 21 to 22 a Lung-yang.

The Chungking commanders first reported killed include, Hso Ju-kuei of the temporarily organized 5th Division, Hsu Chuan-ting of the 150th Division, Sun Ming-chin of the 10th Division of the Reservists, Chu Yue of the 100th Division, Chou Ying-siang of the 3rd Division and Yu Ting-man of the 57th Division.

#### 27 Divisions Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 11.—Nine Chungking armies composed of 27 divisions were either annihilated or given crippling blows, and one army commander and eight division commanders killed were among the results achieved by the Imperial Forces in their campaign against Changteh, Hunan Province.

Worthy of note is the fact that the Chungking forces in the sixth war zone and the three Chungking armies in the ninth war zone, which form the nucleus of the Chungking army, have been given staggering blows.

At the outset of the campaign against Changteh the Japanese Forces concentrated on smashing the enemy in the sixth war zone after which they began the siege of the walled town.

Moreover, the Imperial Forces attacked the large enemy reinforcements that had been sent by Chiang Kai-shek from the ninth war zone to the districts around Changteh and inflicted heavy losses upon the foe.

This was made possible because the Japanese had detailed only a minor portion of their forces for the attack on Changteh thus releasing the main force for operations against the Chiang reinforcements.

## Hengyang, Lingling, Wuchow and Shiaokwan Attacked by Japanese

### 44 AIRCRAFT DOWNED

### Others Damaged or Set Ablaze In Sweeps Between December 4 and 12

Between December 4 and 12 Imperial Army Air Units in the China area destroyed more than 80 enemy planes in their attacks on the important enemy air bases at Hengyang, Lingling, Wuchow and Shiaokwan, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Monday.

Of the heavy toll exacted from the enemy, 44 planes were shot down by our Army aces, the communique revealed. About 40 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground.

The communique follows:

"Imperial Army Air Units in the China area are attacking day after day the enemy's important bases at Hengyang, Lingling, Wuchow and Shiaokwan and are dealing a great blow to the enemy by destroying his planes which come attacking.

"During the period from December 4 to 12, the following war results were obtained in engagements with the enemy air forces:

"Shot down:
Forty-four planes (eleven unconfirmed).

"Damaged or set ablaze:
About 40 planes.

"Loss on our side during the same period:
Nine planes self-blasted or not yet returned."

#### Wuhan Raiders Repulsed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 13.—At about 9 p.m. and again at about 11 p.m. Sunday, several B-25's and B-24's of the American air force in China raided the Wuhan area. Met by furious Japanese anti-aircraft fire, the planes blindly dropped bombs on Chinese residential quarters and fled madly after wounding innocent Chinese civilians. No damage whatever was sustained by the Japanese Forces.

#### Enemy Resistance Smashed

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, December 11.—Shattering the resistance of the Chungking army in the Sixth War Zone, Imperial Army Forces in Central China have quickly captured the strong walled town of Changteh. Moreover, they have inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy reinforcements from the Ninth War Zone, counter-attacking them around Changteh.

In the present campaign, the Imperial Forces in Central China have practically annihilated the nine armies, consisting of 25 divisions, of the Chungking forces in the Sixth and Ninth War Zones, killing eight army and division commanders. The number of the bodies of the enemy officers and men abandoned on the battlefield was in excess of 23,000 and that of war captives nearly 15,000.

Chiang Kai-shek's much-vaunted counter-offensives against Japan have been nipped in the bud, as the Japanese Forces have realized an enormous amount of war trophies, including more than 100 firearms, about 400 heavy and light machine-guns, about 4,000 rifles and many others. His dream of reorganizing and reconstructing the Sixth War Zone has been shattered to pieces. Chungking has been feeling acutely the shortage of arms since a long time ago. The Changteh campaign must have dealt it a really telling blow.

Changteh, is the connecting port in the route which starts from Changsha, in Hunan Province and extends to Tungliang in Szechwan Province via Chungking. Over this route a stream of trucks used to carry into Szechwan the particular products of abundant Hunan and Kiangsi such as rice, cotton, tea, tung oil, coal, gold, iron, antimony, copper, tin, tungsten, lead, zinc, manganese, and mercury. The

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# WRITERS TO UPHOLD ASIA'S 5 PRINCIPLES

### Press, Literature Bodies to Issue Publications of Joint Declaration

The Association for Service to The State Through The Press and the Association for Service to The State Through Literature, which comprise the leaders in Japan's journalistic and literary worlds, under the direction of the Board of Information, are getting ready for a nation-wide drive to get the 100,000,000 people of Japan thoroughly acquainted with the spirit of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration that came out of the historic Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

The movement will get under way early next month, with the leaders of the Associations sponsoring it, addressing audiences throughout the country and getting into print all sorts of writing, articles, novels, dramas, critical essays, and poems.

The Association for Service to The State Through The Press, which has already sponsored lecture meetings on the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration in Sendai, Niigata, and Hiroshima, at which the speakers were Toshio Shiratori, Chu Saito, Michitsugu Sato and Tomosaburo Takagi, is preparing for publication early next year a number of pamphlets, whose writers and titles are: Chu Saito, "Co-Existence and Co-Prosperity;" Toyoo Ogushi, "Independence and Concord;" Sho Saito, "Promotion of Culture;" Seichi Sakuda, "Economic Prosperity;" and Toshio Shiratori, "Progress of The World."

The Association has also named 30 members to write articles treating the five principles of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration for publication in the newspapers and magazines. It has been arranged for these articles to be broadcast to the nation and the rest of the world.

The Association intends to call together the leaders in various fields of endeavor about the middle of next month in a council to discuss ways and means of getting the people to understand the Joint Declaration thoroughly and of mobilizing the nation in the war of thought.

The Association for Service to The State Through Literature, after consultations with the Board of Information, has named members to produce literary works intended to bring home to the people the full significance of the Joint Declaration. These works will will be published at the same time next spring. There will be 20 novels, an equal number of dramas, 10 reviews, and a large number of poems, both Japanese and Chinese, and 17-syllable verses.

The writers include Shiro Ozaki, Kyoji Shirai, Masao Kume, Miss Nobuko Yoshiya, Yusuke Tsurumi, novelists; Saneatsu Mushakoji, Mantaro Kubota and Tamotsu Takada, dramatists, Tetsutaro Kawakami, Kenzo Nakajima, Tokutaro Fujita and Tetsuzo Tanikawa, essayists; Kotaro Takamura and Yaso Saijo, poets; Mokichi Saito, Fumiaki Tsuchiya, and Mrs. Kuni Imai, composers of Japanese verses; Kyoshi Takahama and Fusei Tomiyasu, composers of 17-syllable verses; and Seigai Kokubu and Somei Uzawa, composers of Chinese poems.

## UNBRIDLED U. S. INFLATION UTILIZED BY SPECULATORS

### Price of Land Goes Up 8 Per Cent Within Short Space Of Three Months

STOCKHOLM.— The extent to which the inflation psychosis has taken hold of the people in the United States may be seen from the boom in the American real estate business, declares the American periodical Newsweek.

Whereas prices for land had gone up by 16 per cent between April 1942 and the same month in 1943, an increase of no less than 8 per cent had been noted within the last three months, the periodical revealed.

Most of the business done in the real estate market, it was added, was done for purposes of speculation, as the public feared that prices would rise still higher owing to the general inflationary tendencies noted in the country.

### Marquis Nabeshima Passes

Marquis Naoharu Nabeshima, member of the House of Peers, died of heart trouble on Friday at his residence at Shoto, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, at the age of 72. The funeral service for the late Marquis Nabeshima will be solemnized at 10 a.m. Wednesday in accordance with Shinto rites at his residence. He was of direct lineage to a feudal lord of Saga, Kyushu.

# *Personnel Loss of U.S., Britain Given in Detail*

### Attlee's Figure of 280,000 Men Lost in 2 Years Stands in Vivid Contrast Against Imperial Headquarters' Estimate of 398,946

The personnel losses of the British and American forces in the past two years of the War of Greater East Asia, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters last week; total 398,946. This reveals how the enemy's attempt to inflict big losses on the Japanese Forces has resulted in causing huge losses to its own officers and men.

As the figures announced by the Imperial Headquarters are accurate, it is interesting to note that the enemy on October 24 announced that the personnel losses suffered by the American forces since the beginning of the war in all battle zones totaled 115,884, including those killed, wounded, taken prisoner or unaccounted for.

Then, according to an announcement made by Clement Attlee, British Deputy Prime Minister, the total loss suffered by the American and British forces totaled 280,000.

Thus, it can be seen from these figures how the enemy is concealing its actual losses by issuing ficticious figures.

Details of enemy personnel losses in the two years of the War of Greater East Asia follow:

The American-British losses in military forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

(1) Total: ................. 398,946

| Classification | Americans | British | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land forces | 52,800 | 46,900 | 99,700 |
| Air forces | 19,218 | 3,298 | 22,516 |
| Connected with ships | 181,944 | 22,044 | 203,988 |
| Prisoners | 22,843 | 49,899 | 72,742 |
| Total | 276,805 | 122,141 | 398,946 |

(2) American-British losses in military forces, according to the announcements of the enemy.

American loss in men: The loss given out in the October 24 announcement for the entire war fronts both army and navy since the outbreak of the war is shown in the following table:

| Classification | Army | Navy | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Killed | 11,480 | 12,112 | 23,592 |
| Wounded | 28,183 | 5,423 | 33,606 |
| Missing | 23,554 | 9,002 | 32,556 |
| Prisoners | 21,941 | 4,189 | 26,130 |
| Total | 85,158 | 30,726 | 115,884 |

1. Details for the land forces (excluding prisoners),

Total: ................. 99,700

| | Americans | British | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Killed | 10,100 | 10,900 | 21,000 |
| Sick, wounded, missing | 42,700 | 36,000 | 78,700 |
| Total | 52,800 | 46,900 | 99,700 |

American forces:

| Fighting regions | Details of loss | | Estimated loss |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philippines | Killed | 600 | |
| | Sick, wounded, missing | 1,200 | 1,800 |
| Guadalcanal and Buna | Killed | 4,000 | |
| (Americans and Australians) | Sick, wounded, missing | 18,000 | 22,000 |
| Attu Island | Killed | 1,000 | |
| (Americans) | Sick, wounded, missing | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| Lae and Salamau | Killed | 1,000 | |
| (About one-third Americans) | Sick, wounded, missing | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| New Guinea, Vella Lavella, | Killed | 2,500 | |
| Kulambangra (Americans) | Sick, wounded, missing | 12,500 | 15,000 |
| Torokina | Killed | 1,000 | |
| (Americans) | Sick, wounded, missing | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Total | Killed | 10,100 | |
| | Sick, wounded, missing | 42,700 | 52,800 |

Note: (1) The enemy losses on Guadalcanal and Buna islands up to the completion of the deployment move by the Imperial Forces is set at 25,000, out of which American losses are estimated to be 22,000. (2) The number of sick, wounded and missing is estimated to be five times the number killed.

British forces:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hongkong | Killed | 300 | |
| (British and Indians) | Sick, wounded, missing, abandoned on the battlefiled | — | 300 |
| Malai (British, Australians and Indians) | Killed | 1,600 | |
| | Sick, wounded, missing, abandoned on the battlefield | — | 1,600 |
| Burmese-Indian Front | | | |
| (British, Ch'king & Indians) | Killed | 9,000 | |
| | Sick, wounded, missing, abandoned on the battlfield | 36,000 | 45,000 |
| Total | Killed | 10,900 | |
| | Sick, wounded, missing | 36,000 | 46,900 |

2. Details for air forces:

Total of enemy planes shot down ................. 8,187

| Period | American | British | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army: From the start of the war to November 22, 1943 | 2,347 | 682 | 3,029 |
| Navy: From the start of the war to October 7, 1943 | 4,642 | 516 | 5,158 |
| Total | 6,989 | 1,198 | 8,187 |

Classification into category:

| | American | British | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fighters | 5,242 | 898 | 6,140 |
| Bombers | 1,747 | 300 | 2,047 |
| Total | 6,989 | 1,198 | 8,187 |

Manpower loss:

Total ................. 22,516

| | Americans | British | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fighter crews | 5,242 | 989 | 6,140 |
| Bomber crews | 13,976 | 2,400 | 16,376 |
| Total | 19,218 | 3,298 | 22,516 |

3. Related to ships:

Total ................. 203,988

| | Americans | British | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loss inflicted by Japanese Army planes | 28,290 | 7,240 | 35,530 |
| Loss inflicted by the Japanese Navy | 153,654 | 14,804 | 168,458 |
| Total | 181,944 | 22,044 | 203,988 |

Losses inflicted by Imperial Army planes:

(a) Number of ships sunk or damaged ... 289 (104 for 1941, 1942, 185 for 1943)

(b) Loss in manpower—total ................. 35,530

Manpower losses inflicted by the Imperial Navy:

Total ................. 168,458

| | American | British | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crew on warships | 82,114 | 6,264 | 88,378 |
| Crew on merchantmen | 71,540 | 8,540 | 80,080 |
| Total | 153,654 | 14,804 | 168,458 |

4. Prisoners:

Total ................. 72,742

| | |
|---|---|
| Americans | 22,843 |
| British | 49,899 |
| Total | 72,742 |

(Note) The figure for prisoners is given as of August 1942.

### Anglo-U.S. Alliance Opposed

AMSTERDAM, December 12.—Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio declared in New York that he was against a military alliance with Britain or any other nation after the war, reports the British news service from New York. Governor Bricker is expected to be the Republican candidate in the next year's presidential elections.


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# ENEMY IMPOTENT FOR ANY NEW ACT

(Continued From Page 1)

fight.

It follows that these successes do not mean that the anti Axis fighting power has been bettered. The anti-Axis strength in the European war zone consists of about 30 divisions in Britain and from 45 to 50 divisions in North Africa, and it is nothing when compared to the German strength in the European fortress. In addition, the German occupation of the Dodecanese completely smashed the possibility of an anti-Axis invasion of the Balkans.

As can be seen from what has been outlined above, the anti Axis forces can do nothing other than to blind bomb Germany with a superior air force and the truth is that they are fearing that Germany might bring new weapons into play and start a new offensive. Each time Churchill opens his mouth and lets loose a flood of talk he says that Britain will throw its entire strength against Japan after the termination of the war in Europe. But this is nothing other than an attempt to please America and Chungking, who regard Japan as their first enemy.

**Opinion in America**

Against this British talk, public opinion in America points out bluntly that they, the British, are unable to open the Burma Route. Among the opinions in America which regard counter-offensive operations in Burma as impossible are the following:

1—In addition to the recently established Mountbatten headquarters, there are three other headquarters in the Pacific zone; the headquarters for the southwestern Pacific of General Douglas MacArthur, the headquarters for the Central Pacific of Admiral Chester Nimitz, and the headquarters for the Indian Army of General Claude Auchinleck. The relation between Mountbatten's headquarters and the three others, however, is not clear, nor is it clear how the forces of Mountbatten will launch their offensive or which of the other three headquarters will be used by Mountbatten. With such chaos in the command, absolutely no organized offensive against Japan can be hoped for.

2—An American Senator, who inspected the Indian front, recently pointed out that the American officers and men on that front were undisciplined and loose. He criticized, "Their training and morale is of the worst, and on top of that they are continually embroiled in incidents with the natives and British troops."

3.—Hanson Baldwin, commentator of the New York Times, has twice warned seriously against overestimating the Chungking forces. He has declared emphatically that the Chungking forces were not one step out of the class of provincial pick-up troops.

**Vague Reports**

In contrast to these facts, the only reports made of preparations for the counter-offensive against Burma are such vague ones, as "American officers are training Chungking forces who have modern equipment," and "The strength of the Indian Army will shortly reach one million."

Next to be considered is the scale of operations which the Mountbatten forces might be able to effect. Mountbatten has had absolutely no experience in land fighting. And Britain can afford to send only some naval and air forces to East Asia. The result is that the Mountbatten Unit will be able to use only the naval and air forces sent to East Asia and come out in his favorite hit-and-run sort of surprise-attack tactics. Like the comment of informed American quarters that "Mountbatten's forces exist in name only," the "counter-offensive against East Asia" is expected to be fated as one only advertized and not carried out.

In Europe there is the problem of the second front. Disregarding the question of transports, the most difficult anti-Axis problem, and studying the second front problem from the standpoint of fighting personnel, it is found that the most important second front would be one in western Europe and that would have to be formed by using British troops. According to an estimate made by Captain Ludwig Sertorius, military commentator of Transocean, there are 50 divisions in Britain, including infantry, tanks, and parachute troops. According to an estimate by Major George Elliot, of the New York Herald Tribune, the field forces in Britain number about 24 divisions. Elliot's estimate, of course, is believed to carry with it some political scheme and thus cannot be accepted as it is. The actual number of troops which can be used is believed to lie between the two estimates, about 30 divisions.

**Europe Landing Difficult**

It will be difficult to maintain a bridgehead on the coast on the continental side of Dover Strait, the most difficult point to break through of the European fortress, with this number.

Turning now to operations of invading the Balkans, it is found that the anti-Axis forces usable in that area are 20 divisions of Anglo-Americans and six divisions of De Gaullists. And the British Middle Eastern forces under General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, which can be used number no more than 15 divisions. The anti-Axis forces are apparently planning to land in Jugoslavia and Albania in coordination with a winter offensive of the Red forces, but with the strength they have, such landings will be impossible.

The formation of a second front in Europe stands in an indivisible relationship with a Red offensive, and as long as the Red forces do not effect operations large enough to nail down the main strength of the Germans, it will be impossible to secure an anti-Axis bridgehead in Europe. It follows that all hangs on the Eastern front. It is believed that in the present situation, the anti Axis forces have no surplus strength to form a second front and that for a while they will watch how things go by, continuing their ineffective and perilous bombing of Germany.

## *Anti-Axis Forces Lose 7,500,000 Men Killed In This War to Date*

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

**LISBON, December 12.—The number of officers and men of the anti-Axis forces killed in the current war up to the present totals 7,500,000 which is larger than the Allied losses of 5,152,000 during the first Great War by more than 2,000,000, according to the military authorities in London, reports the United Press from the British capital.**

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## JAPANESE REPATRIATES DESCRIBE MALTREATMENT

### Buddhist Priest Interned in Hawaii Recalls Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor

A lecture meeting describing their maltreatment in enemy countries was held at the Myosho Kaikan, in Shiba Park, at 1 p.m., Monday, under the auspices of the Japan Buddhist Association and the Buddhist organizations of Tokyo, states Domei. The lecturers were Rev. Kyokujo Kiyokawa of the Jodo Sect and others, who returned home recently by the exchange vessel, Teia Maru.

The meeting was opened with a prayer and over 1,000 people in the audience, including General Iwane Matsui, Viscount Naganori Ogasawara, Dr. Masaharu Anesaki, Dr. Junjiro Takakusu, Tsurukichi Maruyama, and other dignitaries prayed for victory of Japan in the current war, the success of the Imperial Forces in all war fronts, and the safety of Japanese nationals interned in the enemy countries.

Many impressive speeches were given by Buddhist priests, who spent two years of harrowing experiences in the internment camps in Hawaii.

Among the speakers was the Rev. Mr. Kiyokawa, 72 years old, who was superintendent of the missionary work of the Jodo Sect in Hawaii. He spoke about the gigantic results achieved by the Imperial Naval Air Force in the blasting of Pearl Harbor, the great panic caused among the American soldiers by the memorable blasting of that day, as well as the unlawful treatment meted out to the Japanese people in the internment camps. The audience was deeply moved when he described about the manly and resolute manner which the Japanese people in the internment camps maintained throughout their internment.

Rev. Kakushi Fukuda of the Otani Sect and seven other Buddhist priests also spoke about their experiences in internment camps.

### Last Rites for Sagara

The remains of the late Lance-Corporal Kazuo Sagara, member of the Domei editorial staff who met death in the southern front were recently brought back to Tokyo. The funeral service for the late Mr. Sagara is to be observed at 10 a.m. Wednesday at his residence at Kamata according to Buddhist rites.

### Student-Soldiers at Kure

The initiation ceremony for student-soldiers from universities and colleges throughout Japan to enter the Kure Naval Barracks attached to the Kure Naval Station was observed at 8 a.m. Monday.

### Rahn Presents Credentials

MILAN, December 12.—The Duce on Saturday received at his headquarters the new German ambassador, Dr. Rudolf Rahn, who presented his credentials.

## *Mussolini's Telegram Of Reply Is Received By Prime Minister Tojo*

**A courteous telegram sent by Il Duce Benito Mussolini of the Italian Socialist Republic was received by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on Monday. This message came as a reply to the friendly congratulatory wire sent Saturday by the Prime Minister in commemoration of the second anniversary of the signing of the Military Agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy. German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Il Duce, concurrently Foreign Minister of Italy, also returned their courtesy by sending cordial messages to Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Monday for his congratulatory messages to them on the same occasion.**

## TO GO HOME IS SOLE AIM OF AMERICAN DOUGHBOY

LISBON.—The American soldier is not fighting for the purpose of annihilating the enemy, but above all to get home as soon as possible, declared the American author Ralph Ingersoll in his latest book "The Battle is the Pay-Off."

As this was an aim worth fighting for, the U.S. soldier often performed the most daring feats. On the other hand, the author continued, the annihilation of the enemy and Fascism concerned him little.

What the American doughboy hated most were the shadows of German planes overhead and enemy units lurking in ambush to fire on him with deadly missiles, Ingersoll explained.

## *Our Army Aces Destroy Over 80 Enemy Planes*

(Continued From Page 1)

Imperial Forces, however, cut the route at various points between Taoyuan and Tehshan, smashed Changteh, and wrecked the great pier at the Yuan River. Thus the blow dealt to America, which has to have as necessary wartime materials such things as tungsten, tin, antimony, tung oil and other products produced by the Chungking regime, is staggering, as well as it is to Chungking.

One of the noteworthy facts is that the temporarily organized 5th and 11th Divisions of the National Government at Nanking have been cooperating with the Japanese Army in Central China in various activities and have contributed a great deal toward the pacification operation of the Chinese people in Hunan Province, as a result of which these people have come to understand the fact that Chungking's armed resistance to Japan is futile.


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# TALKS HELD TO SPUR ASIA DEVELOPMENT

### Leaders of Movement State That Joint Declaration Will Be Guiding Principle

All indications are that the two-year-old Japan-Manchoukuo-China Asia Development Movement has been put on the right track by the five basic principles of the recently announced Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. The Joint Declaration, which points out clearly the fundamental principle that Asia is one, indicates the way for the movement.

At the meeting held in Fukuoka last week, Mitsuo Miyata, Lu Yuan-chuen, Chou Hsueh-chang, and Yu Hsi-chieh, the four representatives, discussed concrete measures for the movement which would conform to the five basic principles. At a time when Anglo-American machinations are gradually growing more intense, it is one of the urgent necessities for Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, the leading nations in Greater East Asia, to set solidly their internal organizations and build an impregnable ideological fortress based on common ideals.

To do this, it is first of all necessary to cast aside useless formalism and to put the five basic principles into practice in the political, economic, and cultural fields as well as having all of the people fully understand them.

Thus in this meeting only concrete plans, compatible with the true state of things, were discussed. It is especially significant that it was decided to establish an Asia Development Council, which will weld the four bodies into one, in Tokyo, next spring, and to hold a conference of organizations connected with the Greater East Asia Development Movement with delegates from the Southern Regions, in Nanking next autumn.

At present, five organizations; the Koa Sohombu of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Concordia Society, the East Asia Federation, the Hsinminhui, and the Commission for Driving forward the new People's Movement are scheduled to join the Asia Development Movement Council. It is believed, however, that in the work for the establishment of a stronger setup for Asia in all the nations and regions in Greater East Asia, the Asia Development organizations of Burma, the Philippines and the Provisional Government of Azad Hind will also join, and that decisions to that effect will be reached at the Nanking conference.

Those who attended the latest meeting had the following to say:

Representative Miyata of Japan: "The latest meeting was something which might be called a preparatory conference called in order to decide on concrete measures for the Asia Development Movement hereafter. The meeting was carried out smoothly and much was gained. The movement for Asia development will not succeed merely by paper work. We cannot expect results unless we get together and talk over matters frankly. I firmly believe that the movement will be bolstered with vigor and freshness with the establishment of a council."

Representative Lu of Manchoukuo: "There were some things done merely for form's sake at the second meeting which was held in Hsinking, but the latest conference was carried out perfectly, without futile argument. All the representatives agreed unanimously that the important thing was to put the Joint Declaration into practice. I am extremely happy that this was done. In Manchoukuo, the active part of the movement has been coordinated under the Government and all efforts are being directed toward pushing the Asia development ideal as well as to increased production and the stabilization of wartime living. I am very happy that it has been decided to establish a council to discuss the start of an active Asia development movement. I am certain that it is a big accomplishment."

Representative Yu of the Hsinminhui of China: "An exchange of frank opinions among the leaders of the Asia development movement in the various countries was absolutely necessary in order to enliven the movement still further. The latest meeting was deeply significant in this respect. For China, the fundamental idea of building up the nation and at the same time developing Asia is a highly necessary one. We are determined to push the Asia development movement actively along lines compatible with the true state of affairs and to give our all for the accomplishment of our historical mission."

Tatsuro Sugawara, Director of the General Affairs Section of the Headquarters of the Concordia Society, who also attended the conference: "The recent meeting was held in order to fix the ways in which to push the movement based on the Joint Declaration so that a big advance might be made next year, the third year of the sacred war. We of the Concordia Society had always thought that a national movement should be based on national management. We are happy that today, all the Asia development organs have come to feel this way. Though the movements in Japan, Manchoukuo and China have many things in common, they are not necessarily completely similar. For example, Japan is made up of one race and their standard is high. Thus the Government's measures are easily accepted and put into effect. But in such a nation as Manchoukuo, where the structure of the people is complex, it is necessary for some organization to work together with the Government to carry through its measures satisfactory to all people. Therein lies the mission of the Concordia Society. In China too, the form is complex with the country divided into peace zones and resistance sectors and the movement is actually carried out in areas where bullets fly about. Thus it was necessary for the leaders of the three nations to get together and talk with each other frankly. I am extremely happy that much was accomplished at the conference and that I was able to carry out my mission as chairman."

*Conductor Koscak Yamada:*

# WINS FILIPINOS' HEARTS

### Japan's Foremost Composer Recalls Highlights of Manila Visit; Says Musical Mission Was Given Rousing Reception at Every Appearance

By KAY OHARA

Koscak Yamada

"MANY times since my recent return from the Philippines I've been asked the same question—how was our music, that is, Japanese music, received over there? Well, I'll tell you," began Koscak Yamada, world-famous musician and Japan's foremost composer, when interviewed at this home in Akasaka-ku.

Simplicity was the keynote of the room in which he sat, bare of all ornaments save a striking wall-hanging of a dragon. Rearranging the neck of his brown silk kimono, he brought his expressive hands together on the Japanese desk before him.

"Have you ever been up at early dawn of a spring morning when the first pale tinge appears on the horizon?" he asked. "And did you feel the pregnant hush about you—not the fathomless stillness of night, but one filled with expectancy and happy anticipation of the day to come?

"Well, that's the kind of a hush that permeated the theater as we began our Japanese numbers. And when Miss Tsuji sang an aria from the opera Yoake (Dawn) the applause was such as to almost bring the roof down. She gave three encores before the audience would let her retire from the stage, and even then it was some minutes before the applause died down.

**Gives Luncheon Party**

"But wait," he held up a hand, and a note of some deep inner emotion crept into his voice. "A happier moment was yet to come for me. A few days after the first public concert, I gave a luncheon party to the members of the orchestra and others connected with it, about 150 in all, in the Winter Garden Room of the Manila Hotel.

"A pleasant conversation was taking place when suddenly one of the orchestra members stood up and asked to say a few words. I settled back for what I thought was the usual speech, but by the time he had finished, well, tears had filled my eyes as they had those of the speaker. The gist of his remarks, in my words, was this:

"Their orchestra (of 120 pieces) had had many guest conductors. Not once, however, within his memory had any of them addressed them with anything but words of command or reprimand or scorn. 'Another guest conductor,' they had all thought, when I made my appearance, and resigned themselves to the inevitable. One day followed another, however, and yet the only words they heard were those of encouragement or praise.

"Right up to the very last rehearsal they had waited for some sharp word. But none came. Only then did the company realize that the words had not been uttered because it was not my intention to do so. And with this realization came great joy that at last they had been understood and appreciated."

"I felt humble before such words," Mr. Yamada said simply, a suspicion of moisture shining behind his glasses at the memory.

Regaining his composure, he continued smilingly: "Don't ask me what Manila was like. I didn't get an opportunity for even a cursory sightseeing. Perhaps a schedule of my activities will give you some idea of how and where I spent the 20-odd days I was in Manila," he said as he searched in his portfolio.

**Filled To Capacity**

Turning over the closely covered leaves of a small memorandum book, he exclaimed: "Here we are. Three public concerts, one in the open air at the Rizal Memorial Stadium. Naturally, as guest conductor, I was gratified at the fine turnout at each. The Manila Theater's capacity is around 2,200, I learned, but from 2,500 to 3,000 made their way in. The place was literally packed.

"And then there were two private concerts for Japanese officers and men; six visits to Army and Navy hospitals together with Miss Teruko Tsuji, soprano, Miss Ruriko Tominaga, pianist, and Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophonist, all of whom accompanied me on this trip; the luncheon of which I spoke just now; participation in the opening ceremony of the Filipino Music Federation; and a lecture at the San Theresa Music School to professors from the five music conservatories and other musicians."

Touching upon the latter event, Mr. Yamada remarked: "I think they all enjoyed hearing about Japanese music. I had Miss Tsuji and Miss Tominaga go with me to demonstrate my various points, and that helped to make the occasion a still greater success."

Continuing he said: "Now add to all this 19 rehearsals of from four to six hours daily—sometimes we rehearsed morning and evening—a grand-scale ball, countless dinners and little chit-chats here and there, and how many hours do you think I had left?

"But I wouldn't have had it otherwise," he hastened to add earnestly. "I enjoyed every minute of it.

**Dedicates Grand March**

"My trip was ostensibly to felicitate the attainment of independence by the Philippines, for which I dedicated the Grand March of the Philippines, but my real joy was in being able to get in touch with the people.

"The Filipinos are a grand people, and all musically inclined. Now that they have their independence, it is up to them to bring forth from their long-buried past the countless treasures in art and culture that must be theirs. They must polish these, add to them the best that the modern world has to offer, and bring forth a new and truly Philippine culture.

"This is the great aim which I would ask, which I have asked, my Filipino friends to work for. And if we in Japan can assist in any way we shall be only too happy. In fact, I brought back with me quite a number of Philippine legends which I have been asked to put into the form of an opera. I haven't had time to really go through them yet.

"Well," he said in conclusion. "Let's see what next year will bring to the world of music. I for one intend to strive even harder for the attainment of perfect cultural ties, through music, among all nations in East Asia, and I'm certain I will succeed."

## *Weaknesses in the American Social Structure*

(Countinued From 4)

harmonious conditions in the United States.

Can such a nation offer a united front in time of war? Will such a nation be able to ever hide its weak points? Where weak points exist, they are bound to leak out sooner or later. How soon? it would be difficult to predict for the following reasons:

1. Connections between the un-American groups in the United States and the outer world are weak; hence the stimulus is not strong enough to work up agitations.

2. The Anglo-Saxon elements in the United States possess financial power and with it control the propaganda machine and thus hold sway over internal conditions.

3. The United States is riding on the waves of an unprecedented productive activity and the resulting economic prosperity tends to delay the crystallization of racial dissatisfaction.

The war is yet short in period and the American public has yet to feel the strains of war. I believe that the time will come when the American people will become war weary and will ask themselves in earnest "Why are we fighting this war" and as the war prolongs, fresh economic, social and labor problems will arise to aggravate the existing racial problems. I believe that as the war drags on, racial problems will creep up in the form of social and economic strifes that will tear into the very structure of the American Republic.

## *Enemy Scheme Against Japan Total Failure*

(Continued From Page 1)

ing the war in short order. They have come to recast their strategy of advancing from island to island in favor of determined and simultaneous attacks on various points along the Japanese outer line of defense. They are to undertake this counter offensive with all their available strength when the European War has ended. Thus Churchill recently said that so long as the anti-Axis war leaders do not make a major strategic blunder the year 1944 will decide the issue of the war.

**Enemy's Boasts**

How, then, are the United States and Britain proposing to conduct such a decisive counter offensive on Japan? They are boasting that they would attack via Burma, China, India, New Guinea, Midway and Aleutians by land, sea and air.

On the part of neutral observers, however, they know that the United States and Britain excel Japan in material strength but they also know that the defense system of Japan is extremely solid and powerful. Even those who are able to give comparatively definite answers to the question when the European War is likely to end, are unable to say how long the War of Greater East Asia will continue. Behind this uncertainty lies the infinite moral effect of the many reports both from the Japanese and Anglo-American sources regarding the "stamina and self-sacrificing spirit" of the Japanese manifested in the two years of the War of Greater East Asia.


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# REICH HANDBALLERS DRUB ST. JOSEPH'S

### Visiting Germans Gain 15 Goals Against Collegians' 4 at Bay City Tussle

In a high-scoring handball game played on the St. Joseph's College ground in Yokohama Sunday morning, the powerful German eleven won a decisive victory over the all-star St. Joseph's team by the score of 15 goals to 4.

The collegians who fielded a line-up augmented by four former old boys, lacked coordination and with the exception of the first half they were completely overpowered and outplayed by the accurate-shooting Reich stars. In contrast to Witt, in the German goal, who played an outstanding game, the St. Joseph's custodian was inclined to be unsteady and a number of shots that registered goals could have been averted. With the exception of Sikos and Agajan who both turned in a fine performance, the College defense on the whole was inadequate against the high-powered play of the visiting Germans.

Hempel, the accurate-shooting German center had a field day and accounted for 8 goals singlehanded. He was closely followed in individual scoring by W. Schmidt who netted five times. For the losers Harriss with two goals to his credit, paced the St. Joseph's attack while Kyono and Wolskie each scored once.

The first half resulted in a closely contested battle with the Germans holding a 4 to 1 lead at the interval. Oehmichen opened the scoring after 8 minutes of play had elapsed and he followed this up with another goal within a minute to give his side a 2 to 1 lead. W. Schmidt then staged a breakaway on the right wing and culminated his solo effort with a high drive which lodged into the corner of the net. The collegians then replied through Harriss who caught Witt napping with a long shot. Another goal by Hempel completed the scoring for the first half.

In the second half the Germans hit their stride and the game became entirely onesided. With Hempel in brilliant form goals came along in rapid succession and the Germans ran up the imposing total of 11 goals in this period. The St. Joseph's forwards made some sporadic raids but they were on the whole ineffective due to the close checking of Captain Schmidt and Fachtmann, who formed an airtight defense.

The teams were:

Germans: Witt, Fachtmann, O. Schmidt (captain), F. Rapp, Oehmichen, Fehlen, W. Schmidt, Hempel, Buttinghaus, G. Rapp.

St. Joseph: Mimenko, F. Planas, Sikos, Cheremiskin, Agajan (captain), Petroff, Wolskie, Kyono, Harriss, J. Planas and Lerner.

Referee: A. Mosaner.

## *Fuehrer's Headquarters*

December 12

South of Kerch the Soviets again attempted a night landing. It was, however, frustrated in face of effective defensive fire. Twelve enemy landing boats were destroyed.

East of Kirovoi Rog the enemy continued their attacks on a wide front, all of which were repulsed in bitter fighting and altogether 68 Soviet tanks were destroyed. Fresh enemy attacks near Cherkassy also were unsuccessful.

Round Zhitomir and Korosten a number of localities were stormed by our troops. No major fighting took place in the remaining sectors of the Eastern Front.

The Luftwaffe, with strong bomber and battleplane formations attacked enemy supply lines on land and sea. Numerous fully laden railway trains and a number of lighters were destroyed.

Local fighting occurred on the southern Italian front where the enemy attacks on both sides of Venafro and on the Adriatic coast were repelled.

During daytime American bomber formations made a terror raid against the city of Emden. In aerial combat and by anti-aircraft fire 24 enemy planes were shot down, most of them four engined bombers. In the night preceding Sunday, a few enemy planes made desultory attacks over western Reich territory.


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## CHINESE IN MALAI DONATE

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Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, December 11.—Huge monetary gifts contributed by Chinese residents in Malai have been donated to the Japanese Forces there for the purchase of aircraft today, in the presence of 30,000 Chinese residents, Lieutenant-General Shotoro Katayama, Governor of Selangor State, received ¥500,000 with due ceremony at the Kuala Lumpur Square.

Moreover, the Chinese Association of Pahang and Perak is said to have donated ¥150,000 and ¥250,000 to the Japanese military authorities at Kuala Libis and Ipoh respectively on the same day.


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TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1943


## The Japan of the Balkans

Relations between Bulgaria and Japan, since 1939 when we established a Legation in Sofia, have daily been drawn closer and especially since 1939, with Bulgaria joining the Tripartite Pact, they have decidedly been strengthened. As comrades-at-arms in the common task of constructing a new world order, we have found our mutual respect ever deepening. The fact that, on account of her gallantry on the field and progressive character, Bulgaria has been styled the "Japan of the Balkans" has all the more endeared her to us.

In a speech on foreign policy in the Bulgarian National Assembly on December 2, Foreign Minister D. Chichmanov, referring to relations with Japan, said: "The land of the rising sun in Greater East Asia, Japan, is now manifesting her true worth as a first-class military and political Power. Our relations with her are most amicable. Our admiration for the heroic Japanese nation is unbounded, as the people here well know, so that we have no need of discussing with what wonder and joy we are watching the success of Japanese arms."

We have received these words with infinite pleasure as spoken by an ally who, though so far away across sea and land, shows such sympathy and understanding in regard to the titanic struggle in which we are now engaged.

A tension unexampled in its history is now gripping Europe, so that we can well imagine the difficulties with which Bulgaria at present must be coping. We, as one of her faithful allies, earnestly hope that she, with her inherent courage and ineradicable conviction of victory, will surmount all such difficulties and strike out for herself a visto with a brilliant future.

## America's Manpower Shortage

Every authentic report available here points to a serious manpower shortage in the United States, graphic indication that the United States has definitely reached the peak of its production program. Inasmuch as the anti-Axis camp is relying heavily on the production capacity of the United States, the fact that American war production is bottle-necked by the lack of workers is bound to have far-reaching effects on the future military operations of all of the anti-Axis nations.

According to a report carried by the American economic journal Business Week recently, there were fifty-five areas of acute labor shortage, one hundred and eleven other areas of expected labor shortage, eighty-one areas where labor shortages were expected after six months and only eighty-eight areas throughout the United States where the labor supply was adequate.

A few weeks later, the same journal disclosed that areas of acute labor shortage had jumped by four to reach a total of fifty-nine and those of expected labor shortage had risen to one hundred and twelve. Latest reports, however, indicate that the first group had increased to seventy-one, while areas where labor shortages were expected after six months had risen to one hundred and one. Only sixty-five areas reported adequate labor supplies.

The Wall Street Journal recently disclosed that seven new West Coast aluminum plant units had been idle since their completion because of manpower shortage. Only one thousand workers were said to be needed for running these plants, but even this number was impossible to obtain. Workers were reported to be showing a preference for shipyards where they expected faster upgrading and greater profits. But as a matter of fact, even Pacific coast shipyards at that time were suffering a deficit of 60,854 workers. Serious housing shortages were also revealed to be hampering production in many shipbuilding communities.

Similar difficulties were reported in all other vital war industries. The West Coast aircraft plants hired 150,000 employees during the first six months of 1943, but could only hold on to 120,000. These plane plants were estimated to require at least 250,000 workers. The seriousness of the manpower shortage was and is reflected in the huge number of women workers, with two out of every three Boeing workers being women. But the fact that women workers are replacing men has not alleviated the headaches of the manufacturers in any way, since 65 per cent of the workers who quit after a few months' work are women, making efficient production almost impossible.

These statistics make it plain that the United States will find it impossible to raise its production further. This lack of manpower, leading to curtailed production, means that the United States will find it virtually impossible to increase to any appreciable extent the supply of materials flowing to its so-called partners-in-arms. It means that no matter how long and dolefully Chungking may moan, its chances of obtaining more than the token amount of Lend-Lease aid which it is now receiving are less than slim. It means that the Soviet Union will continue to be neglected in the future, as far as real material aid is concerned. It means further that MacArthur's complaints, voiced through his spokesman, that he is not receiving enough supplies to carry on a large-scale counter-offensive in the Pacific are not likely to be answered. And it again proves that time favors Japan in this war, since it is Japan and not the United States which is forging steadily ahead in its production program and because it is Japan that possesses adequate manpower and the vast resources of Greater East Asia.

### Saru-bashi

The Saru-bashi (Monkey) bridge, commonly known as the Yenkyo bridge, spans the Katsura River, a tributary of the Sagami River, at Yenkyo in Yamanashi Prefecture. The Banji Taiseikyo, an old document, mentions that Korean builders constructed it along with other bridges, including the Yahagi-bashi bridge in Mikawa Province. On the other hand, the classical literature of Japan suggests that this bridge was made in the eighteenth year of Bunmei (1487), when Priest Seigoin-Doko visited Yenkyo in Yamanashi and composed hymns extolling the charming scenery of the place and the beauty of the bridge. As regards the name Saru-bashi, the village tradition is that it was built by monkeys; and whenever funds were required to repair it, monkey-showmen from all parts of the country used to assemble at Yenkyo to make their respective contributions. In 1794, an anthology of poems on the Saru-bashi bridge was collected and made public by a man whose pen-name was Chin-a-Kutsu-Unsui. Sorai Ogiu, one of the distinguished scholars of the Yedo period, visited Yenkyo in 1626 and commented praiseworthily on the bridge in the record of his travel.

The span of the Saru-bashi bridge is seventeen ken and width three ken. It stands some seventeen ken above the water level. In former times, the water in the gorge was very deep. Due, however, to an unprecedentedly severe flood in August of the fortieth year of Meiji (1907), landslides occurred in the upper reaches of the Katsura River, and in consequence, washed-away stones and gravels deposited themselves in the gorge. Besides, big dams constructed to utilize the power resources in the upper reaches of it for generating electricity drained the river so much that its bed at Yenkyo, where the Saru-bashi bridge stands, became practically dry. This modern activity, as well as the construction of railroads and highways have deprived the site of its earlier quietude and charm.

The existence of the folklore concerning the origin of the Saru-bashi bridge may have some basis, especially when there stands a small shrine very near it, in which the image of a white monkey is installed. Although the time and date of the construction of this bridge cannot be ascertained correctly, it may be interesting to know that a signature inscribed on the Buddhist image enshrined in the Rengeji Temple in Oarashi village in Yamanashi Prefecture adds a reference to it. This signature is dated September, the second year of Karoku (1227). In the latter part of the Muromachi period (1338-1602), when internecine warfare raged in diverse parts of the country, the Saru-bashi bridge on several occasions became the scene of fierce battles. For instance, in August, the thirty-third year of Oyei (1427), Nobunaga Oda, after hot fighting, lost a battle on this very bridge, Again, in the third year of Kyoroku (1531), a pitched battle was fought between the forces of feudatory baron Oyamada and lord Ujinawa Hojo on this spot. (Kusuo Aoki. From Contemporary Japan)

## A Year Ago Today

**December 14, 1942**

Leaders of the Indian radical movements who escaped the arrest of the British authorities in India are continuing their subterranean but animated activities. Disturbances are still raging in various parts of India, with bomb explosion cases increasing in number. In addition to the aggravating situation which resulted from anti-British sentiment, a famine took place in the southern parts of Bombay Province, making the situation more serious.

* * *

No morning newspapers appeared this morning in New York City because of the strike of the Newspaper Delivery Union. The strike was caused by the rupture of a negotiation that had been progressing between the Newspaper Delivery Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It was the first time New Yorkers had no morning papers since the newspapermen's strike in 1923.

* * *

A gigantic engineering project for the conversion of Lienyunkang, the eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway, into a first-class harbor has been set in motion.

# Behind Argentina's Revolution

## General Ramirez Firmly Determined to Uphold Policy of Neutrality

By MINORU UNNO
(Written for the Nippon Times)

Up to June 3, 1943, Ramon S. Castillo remained the head of the Government of the Argentine Republic, but next day his government collapsed because of a revolution headed by Arturo Rawson, a military officer. The downfall of the Castillo government was directly due to various forms of pressure brought to bear upon it by the United States and because his administration did not have the support of the people. The fact that Castillo himself was not a military man seemed to have spelled his quick downfall, for he failed to receive the support of the military group in his political crisis.

On June 5 Rawson organized a provisional government but two days later he had to give up his position to Lieutenant-General Pedro Poblo Ramirez who assumed the presidency of the government. Upon his resignation Rawson issued a statement in which he stated: "I have succeeded in overthrowing the Castillo regime but finding a division of views among the members of the new Cabinet, I decided to give up my post to Lieutenant-General Ramirez." However, it is generally understood that Rawson resigned because he was in favor of the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany, while General Ramirez upheld the policy of maintaining neutrality.

At any rate, as soon as he became the president of the new provisional government, General Ramirez was firmly determined to uphold the policy of neutrality in the present war, in his conviction that such a policy was best suited to the sentiments of the Argentine people. Accordingly, he lost no time in strengthening his administration with a view to adhering to this fundamental foreign policy of maintaining cordial relations with the nations of the American Continent, on one hand, and of continuing, the existing diplomatic relations with the Axis nations, on the other.

### Adheres to Policy

President Ramirez seems to have succeeded in consolidating his administration and maintaining the policy of neutrality. The Argentine Government has been adhering to this fundamental foreign policy, despite the strained conditions created in the diplomatic relations between Argentina and America since the one-sided publication on September 7 by the American State Department of the diplomatic letters exchanged between former Argentine Foreign Minister Storni and American Secretary of State Hull.

On September 24, President Ramirez delivered a speech on the occasion of the completion of the repairing of the historic Tucuman Parliament Hall, where the declaration of Argentine Independence was made in 1816. After outlining the policies of his government, President Ramirez in the course of his speech clarified the stand of his government in the following words:

"We shall take uniform actions towards all of our friendly nations. Just as we claim the right of self-determination for ourselves, we shall respect the similar right on the part of other nations. We shall revere frankness, sincerity and human brotherhood, and thereby wish to avoid injuries due to ambitions. This should be appropriately understood and evaluated. It is because of this that we are able to maintain an unchangeable and clearcut foreign policy. Our external policy shall be uniform in its interpretation and no ulterior interpretations shall be permitted. Our supreme object in our foreign relations is to demonstrate by actual fact that we sincerely desire to show peace and friendship toward all the free nations of the world . . . . We shall occupy the position which is justly given to a free and independent nation such as ours, and all our actions shall be dictated by our own free will".

### Objects to U.S. Adherence

On October 14, a public statement signed by 151 pro-Anglo-American citizens of Argentine, including former State Ministers Xantilo and Le Breton and other prominent men in political and financial circles in the country, was issued. The statement favored a policy of positive cooperation with the United States. The Ramirez Government lost no time in dealing with this apparent challenge to its foreign policy and issued an announcement saying that the action of issuing such a statement was anti Argentine which the Government could never tolerate and that the Government will deal severely with all similar expressions of views which are contrary to the policies and sentiments of the Argentine Republic. A public notice made by the Information Bureau of the Argentine Presidency announced that an official letter sent out to the heads of all Government Departments by the chief secretary of the Presidency took up the question of the statement issue and made public the following communique:

"The President, today, relieved from duties all the officials of the National and local governments whose names were included in the signed statement which appeared in newspapers under date of October 15. The Government has decided that no officials of the National or local governments shall be allowed to carry on action not permitted by government regulations or public morality, that they shall not attempt to change the established policy of the Government by statements or other means not accepted as lawful by customs, and that they shall neither participate in, or cooperate with a movement undertaken by political demagogues."

The newspaper El Cabildo, under date of October 17, commented on the action taken by the Ramirez Government with regards to the statement of the Argentine citizens in favor of a diplomatic severance with the Axis nations, as follows:

"The Government has apparently given a right answer to those wishing to severe our diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany. The Government took the proper action against the disturbers of our domestic peace and relieved from duties all the government employes who took part in the statement plot."

President Ramirez on Octozer 21 appointed Alberto Gilbert Home Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister. The new Foreign Minister in a press interview on October 22 referred to the foreign policy of the Argentine Republic as follows:

"The foreign policy of the Argentine is so simple and clear that there is nothing complicated about it. I shall specially endeavor to establish closer commercial relations with all the nations of the world."

Foreign Minister Gilbert thus clarified the Argentine's policy of neutrality beyond any doubt.

### Strengthens Regime

Since he became the President of the Argentine, General Ramirez has always endeavored to cement the foundation of his cabinet by means of appointing Ministers who are supporters of the policy of neutrality. Now, for some time since July 17, the Vice-Presidency had been left vacant following the death of Vice-Admiral Saba Sueyro. At that time the Argentine Government announced that the post would not be filled for an indefinite period of time. But on October 12, War Minister Edelmiro Farrel was appointed concurrently Vice President. This appointment was a further evidence of the determination of the Argentine Government to consolidate its position in order to prepare for emergencies under the existing political conditions. The following comment was made by El Cabildo concerning the above appointment:

"A profound significance is seen in the appointment of War Minister Farrel to the Vice-Presidency by President Ramirez, in view of the existing political condition of the country which has become quite confused on account of various refractory rumors circulated. The Farrel appointment signifies the stabilization of our political world and will go far in augmenting the people's constant trust in President Ramirez."

Vice President Edelmiro Farrel was a member of the military committee at the time of the June 4 revolution and later became the commander of the First Infantry Division According to Argentine, papers, he is a citizen of German descent and is disposed pro-German in political inclinations.

### Shift in Cabinet

When President Ramirez established his government on June 7, he appointed the Vice-President and nine members of the cabinet, the latter with the exception of Finance Minister being either military or naval men. There was the rumor some of the Ministers often argued in favor of a diplomatic severance with the Axis nations. On October 13 the Information Bureau of the Presidency announced the resignation of the following Ministers: Finance Minister Jorge Santamarina, Justice Minister and concurrently Education Minister Elbio Anaya and Public Works Minister Ismael Galindez. Jorge Santamarina was the governor of the Nacion Bank, Elbio Anaya was the commander of the First Cavalry Division and Ismael Galindez was the federal administrator of San Funa province in 1934, and later became Vice-Admiral, retired.

The Information Bureau of the Presidency issued a communique to the following effect:

"Regardless of the political significance of the attitude of the three Ministers who have just resigned, it cannot be considered as being prejudicial to the unified policy of the Government. On the contrary, their attitude may be construed as having come from their intention to promote the continuation and maintenance of the political policy of the Government which has been ardently supported by the President and which has been clarified on various occasions by him."

Another public communique issued on the same day stated: "Upon hearing the resignation of the Finance Minister, the representatives of stock exchanges, headed by Agire met the President and promised their absolute support of the Government in the names of various financial organizations for which the President expressed his gratitude and promised that he would name as the successor of the outgoing Finance Minister a person who will be acceptable to the financial representatives and who has a perfect understanding of the interests of our State."

The Government did not make public the texts of the resignations presented by the three Ministers, and newspapers failed to make any report thereon at the time of their resignation. However, in its editorial on October 14 El Pampero made a comment to the following effect:

"The recent resignation of the three State Ministers is not a simple case of a shifting of Ministers. On the contrary, it should be taken as a re-affirmation of the June 4 Revolution. The appointment of General Farrel to the Vice-Presidency fundamentally strengthened the unity of the Government which had been undoubtedly slackened somewhat because of various untoward incidents; and it does not modify the course of the Ramirez Government. To have within the Revolutionary Government some inborn representatives of plutocracy would not bring about any benefit to the future of the Argentine Republic. . . . The Government did a right thing at a right time."

Opinion of powerful sources in Buenos Aires point to the causes of the resignation of the three Ministers in the following wise:

Both Finance Minister Santamarina and Public Works Minister Galindez had been pro-Anglo-American and had a strong tendency to support the policy of a diplomatic severance with the Axis nations and this was the cause of their resignation. The resignation of Education Minister Anaya was due to domestic problems, while the appointment of General Farrel to the post of Vice-President had some relation with the fact that he had been known as an intense nationalist and had the effect of spurring on the quitting of the three Ministers.

### New Ministers Appointed

The following new Ministers were appointed on October 15 to occupy the portfolios evacuated by the retired men: Dr. Cesar Amegino, Finance Minister, Dr. Gustavo Martinez Zuviriya, Justice Minister and concurrently Education Minister and Captain Ricardo Vago, Public Works Minister. Dr. Amegino used to be the Financial Commissioner of Buenos Aires Province and had been a justice of the higher court in the same province since 1939. He was an intense nationalist but never enjoyed any political prominence. The new Education Minister was a professor, Litoral University, a member of the Federal Assembly and after 1931 was the head of the National Library. He also enjoyed a considerable literary prominence and has been writing under the pen name "Hugo Huasto." His literary productions have been marked by an anti-Semitic tendency. Captain Vago, new Public Works Minister, was a naval attache to the Argentine Embassy at Washington from 1923 to 1926 and was on the retired list after 1933.

These new Ministers were men of rather conservative and moderate nature and had no strong political background prior to their appointment. As a result of their appointment, President Ramirez has been enabled to impose his opinions on the cabinet to a greater extent than hitherto.

### Rawson Made Ambassador

Let us now turn to the doings of Arturo Rawson, the author of the June 3 Revolution and who was regarded as an exponent of the policy of diplomatic severance with the Axis nations. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General on August 12 and was appointed Ambassador to Brazil on August 18. For many weeks following, he was the guest of honor at numerous farewell banquets held in Buenos Aires and other places. President Ramirez himself gave him a farewell party in his honor on September 14, but there were various gossips regarding the personal relations between these two men. El Cabildo on September 1 made a rather unkindly comment on the doings of General Rawson in the following manner:

"Although more than a month has passed since his appointment, during which he has been entertained at banquets and parties, it is not clear when he will leave for his ambassadorial post in Brazil. The Foreign Minister should at once demand him to stop his puzzling acts and instantly leave for his diplomatic post."

On September 25, Rawson was the guest of honor at a big banquet held at Plaza Hotel and attended by some 300 prominent persons including the British Ambassador and the Ambassadors of all the nations of the American Continent. At this banquet General Rawson made a speech in the course of which he said: "In our present struggle to gain freedom, it is essential that we should show a united front in dealing with affairs domestic as well as foreign. By gaining our freedom we should make our national advancement and attain the highest object of being a great nation in the American Continent and in the whole world. It goes without saying that we shall meet much difficulties in the process of our struggle for freedom."

Commenting on the foregoing speech by General Rawson, El Pampero on September 26 said: "What Ambassador Rawson should do has become quite clear by his speech. His object is to fight for freedom the supreme object of the Argentine Republic. He should go to his new diplomatic post with this determination."

Then, newspapers on September 28 reported that he will leave for Brazil on October 4 and a similar announcement was also made by the Information Bureau a few days later. Ambassador Rawson did leave Buenos Aires on the appointed day and on the same day arrived at Rio de Janeiro. At his departure, he told newspapermen that as Envoy to Brazil he would do his utmost by way of cementing the bond of friendship between Brazil and Argentine, and that for this purpose he would direct his special efforts in promoting an understanding among the civilians of both countries.

The appointment of General Rawson for a foreign post seems to have the effect of solidifying the political foundation of the Ramirez regime, as he was responsible for the June 4 Revolution and had remained a more or less disturbing element in political circles; and thus, his appointment had a political importance similar to that of General Farrel to the Vice-Presidency. President Ramirez has been also enabled by these two appointments to have a free hand, so far as domestic conditions go, to carry out his avowed policy of neutrality.

(To Be Continued)

# Weaknesses in the American Social Structure

## Though Pictured as a United Homogeneous Society, America Is in Reality Heterogeneously Weak in Solidarity

By DR. MINORU MAIDA
(Special to the Nippon Times)

### Part II

The United States is referred to as a fundamentally Anglo-Saxon country, but as we have seen, the influx of other than Anglo-Saxon races dates back to the early stages of the development of the country. Instead of the United homogeneous society that she is pictured to be, the United States is in reality a heterogeneous society weak in solidarity, and in the face of "freedom" and "democracy" that she fondly preaches as the underlying principles on which the nation is built, it is difficult to reconcile the endless cases of persecution and prejudice directed against a part of her population.

Professor Giddings of Columbia University, an eminent American sociologist, writes in his favorite work, "Inductive Sociology," that "in a heterogeneous society in which inequality among the members is pronounced, its organizations, politically as well as otherwise, become dictatorial. On the other hand, if the society is imbued with a spirit of brotherly love and friendship and is built on a foundation of spiritual and moral equality, its organizations will be free and democratic with a maximum amount of freedom for each member". He continues to explain that "the coercive nature of society increases in direct ratio to the heterogeneity of the society."

This sociological law is also upheld by Professor Ross in his book, "Basic Sociology" and by other noted sociologists and is, I believe, applicable to the American society. There is not a country in the whole wide world which boasts of such a conglomeration of races where racial strifes and persecutions are so rampant and it would not be an exaggeration to say that strifes and persecutions are earmarks of American society.

### Instances of Persecution

Space does not allow the enumeration of all the coercive high-pressure policies of the American people, but permit me to cite a few cases that happened in California and the Pacific Coast states more familiar to the Japanese public.

California forged into the limelight with the discovery of gold in 1849. Until then, the region was sparsely populated and the inhabitants consisted mainly of Spanish extractions, Mexicans and Indians. The discovery of gold drew people from all corners of the world and with the growth in population cases of racial prejudice became pronounced.

Records reveal that even among the white peoples, the French and Spanish suffered discrimination at the mines on the ground that "their complexion was dark." Mexicans were skilled hands at mining, but they were despised and looked down upon due to their darker skin. The maltreatment of the Indians and the Chinese, however, was the severest of all.

The California Statutes of 1863, chapters 60-69, for instance, forbid Indians from testifying in courts of law against a white person. This ruling was later extended to include the Chinese and gave the white men innumerable opportunities for unfair profits at the expense of the Indians and the Chinese. Angered at the prejudicial treatment, the Chinese got together and hired lawyers to seek redress from the unfair ruling on the ground that "Chinese were not Indians." The presiding judge decided against the Chinese by rendering a most ridiculous decision. "About the time Columbus discovered America," he pointed out, "the people in Europe generally believed that all land washed by the wide Pacific Ocean was part of India and for this reason the Chinese must be classed as Indians."

### Later Abolished

This absurd ruling was enforced for some time, but was later abolished as non sequitur. In San Francisco, to drive out the Chinese, a ridiculous hotel and boarding house ruling that "for each guest there must be at least 500 square feet of floor space" was enforced. Another California law tortured the Chinese by suffering all those who were sentenced to imprisonment to lose their pigtails which they held dear next to life itself. The Chinese fought against this oppressive law and finally succeeded in getting the law nullified on the ground that it was contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

Besides these discriminatory laws, children of Chinese were placed in segregated schools and were prohibited from attending the regular public schools open to children of other residents. This unfair ruling was extended to apply to children of Japanese parentage in San Francisco in October, 1906 and brought about diplomatic tension between Japan and the United States.

The above covers only a few of the discriminatory measures of the Americans against the colored races on the Pacific Coast. People belonging to the so-called colored races were similarly treated throughout the breadth of the country. In the southern states, like in the West, children of Negroes and Mongolians were ejected from the public schools and placed in segregated schools for the colored. In some states, hotels, restaurants, movie houses and other public places were closed to the colored people and even street cars were partitioned to keep the colored people in their places.

And in line with the white men's policy, marriages between the white and colored races were strictly forbidden. The State Constitution of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee prohibited marriages between the colored races and the white, while such unions were forbidden by law in the states of Arizona, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia. The marriage law of the state of Mississippi even went so far as to prohibit marriages between white persons and anyone with one eighth or more Negro or Mongolian blood.

### Prohibit Co-Habitation

In most of the above states, anyone violating this law is liable to less than ten years' imprisonment or a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or both. Most of these states also prohibit co-habitation of white and colored people. In the state of Nevada for instance, co-habitation of whites and Indians or anyone with Chinese blood is subject to a penalty of less than one year imprisonment or a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or both.

The colored peoples are being persecuted in many other ways. Surely, the day of reckoning is bound to come for each act of maltreatment only adds to the ill-feeling and hatred suppressed in the hearts of these oppressed peoples.

Social conflicts are not limited to those between the white and the colored races. Strifes between national groups among the whites are constantly going on. In this connection, I would like to recall the famous Italian lynching case which almost led to a diplomatic breach between Italy and the United States.

In March, 1891, in the city of New Orleans, eleven Italians were lynched by a murderous mob of Americans. This incident aroused wide indignation among the Italian people, which reached a high pitch when the New Orleans' police set free as "not guilty" those who were rounded up as "leaders" of the outrage. The United States Government at first refused to indemnify the Italian people for the losses incurred but later, Congress passed a bill for the payment of 125,000 francs to settle the affair.

These incidents of persecution clearly confirm the lack of solidarity among the American people. Besides, provincialism and lack of knowledge of the English language in certain sections of the country are contributing cause of the in-

(Continued on Page 3)

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

# Nippon Times
## Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,064 — TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1943 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

## *Use of Poison Gas Advocated by U.S.* Denounced by Lieut.-Gen. Tatekawa*

### Former Member of Gas Committee of Washington Disarmament Conference Recalls American Delegate's Insistence to Have Scheme Legalized

The recent utterance by the New York Daily News, which outrageously advocated the use of poison gas against Japan "if it is a weapon capable of inflicting a fatal blow to the enemy" was by no means a mere journalistic slip of the tongue, but indeed reflected the true intentions of American military leaders, who have been scheming toward this end for the last 20 years, Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, formerly a member on the Gas Committee of the Washington Disarmament Conference, told a reporter of the Asahi on Monday. His statement follows:

"In 1922, I was a Lieutenant-Colonel and was in France. I was dispatched to the United States to attend the Disarmament Conference at Washington as one of the members of the suite of the Japanese Army delegation. Together with Vice-Admiral Haraguchi and another naval surgeon, I was nominated a member of the Gas Committee. The attendants included the representatives of Japan, Britain, America, Italy and France. The Chairman was an American named Smith.

"At the outset of the Committee meeting, Smith rose to read a statement which was to the effect that poison gas is rather humanitarian because it causes less pain than bullets. He declared that poison gas could be used in warfare and solicited the approval of the delegates.

"The British representative approved the proposal. Taking advantage of the fact that the French and Italian delegates failed to understand the statement, read rapidly in American English, they attempted to pass the approval. After consulting with Vice-Admiral Haraguchi, I rose and stated: 'This Committee is intended to investigate how to eliminate the evil of poison gas. If the use of poison gas is held humanitarian, the Japanese committee members will leave the session because we cannot possibly fulfill the duties ordered to us by the Japanese Government.' The Chairman was confused and asked us to remain there. We insisted upon the renunciation of the said proposal or the prohibition of the use of gas. Thus, the meeting for the day was brought to an end.

"On that night, I wrote a statement refuting the Smith plan. At the second day session, the Anglo-American side yielded and discussed how to ban the use of poison gas. At the third day meeting, it was voted by three to two and was referred to the Supreme Committee.

"Japan and Italy continued opposition even at this Committee meeting. An interesting development was that the Chairman, who was an American named Root supported the views of the Japanese and Italian delegates, and the Committee eventually voted in favor of prohibition. Later, the League of Nations also voted for prohibition.

"This bespeaks the character of the Americans. As it is the military department of America that is advocating the use of poison gas and is making preparations for that purpose, we must be strictly on guard."

# Press Comments

**Tuesday, December 14**
**MAINICHI—The Second Front?**
**ASAHI—Political Counter-Offensive**

### The Second Front!

MAINICHI—This year and the next, according to the vociferous announcements of the enemy, are the years of their general counter-offensive. In the East, the Americans are pressing forward in two lanes, the Southern and the Central Pacific. However, the price which the enemy has paid for obtaining a few footholds is enormous, unexampled in the history of naval warfare. Yet the British have still taken no action. It is not known what will be the result of the conferences being held now among General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, but at least it can be said that the counter-offensive in the East in 1943 was terrifically crippled.

What has been the situation in the West? What has happened to the second front? It was thought that in the repeated conversations at the Moscow Conference and the Teheran Conference the shape was more or less decided on, but ambiguous discussions are being carried on still at present on the British side. They say, for instance, that "a second front has a possibility of being developed only in the event that Germany will continue to concentrate a large force on the Eastern Front." The Soviet demand goes to the effect that, in order to lessen the burden of their own country, the Soviets want to see about 70 divisions of the German Army riveted to the territory of Western Europe through the opening of a second front.

Now, as Germany, to cope with the eventuality of the opening of a second front, has made readjustments on the Eastern Front and consolidated her defenses in Western Europe, it seems that a second front is still a doubtful proposition. And as this matter depends on the Anglo-American troops which are fond only of landing on thinly populated islands, it is entirely unknown when this issue will be decided. Moreover, after having been told by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop that "the landing forces will be given a very warm reception," it is probable that the enemy will stick to their excuses even more than before.

### Political Counter-Offensive

ASAHI—The enemy attempt to occupy Rabaul at a stroke and to thrust a dagger into the inner South Seas has been frustrated. The brilliant strategy and gallant fighting displayed by the Imperial Forces have astounded the world. In the obstinacy, recklessness and extravagant wastefulness of men and material were displayed by the enemy in these operations, however, we cannot overlook his unusual resolution and fretfulness.

Obviously, the internal political situation in the United States is directing America's operational plans. Above all, considerations for the presidential election due next year decide the "climax" and the "dead line" of the enemy's counter-offensives. Herein lies the cause of America's fretful impetuousness and her absurdities. In order to maintain the present Administration in power, the United States leaders are called upon to extract as many war results as possible before next year's election thereby to impress the people that peace is near at hand. On the other side, however, they are very much afraid of sacrifices in lives because anti-war sentiment is likely to develop among the American people.

In the minds of the Americans who are relying solely upon their productive capacity, warships and aircraft are nothing more than consumptive materials. This idea is manifest in the construction of the special transports for landing operations of the American forces.

These vessels are designed for a single use—it does not matter if they are sunk or damaged once they have had reached the shore.

The "cautiousness" coupled with extravagant waste of materials displayed by the American forces are all due to the political designs to curry the favor of the voters by evincing the respect on the part of leaders for lives or at least by manifesting fake respect for the lives of the doughboys. However, the same political consideration drove the Yankee leaders to the attempt of achieving early results which, along with the characteristic American self-conceit and their underestimation of Japan's fighting strength, resulted in the "graveyard" off Bougainville.

However, the enemy has established a peculiar system in his war information, whereby only a part of the damages is known to the officers and men, other than the military leaders of considerably high rank. Therefore, fresh American reinforcements are always most courageous. They are convinced that as long as they utilize parachutes and life-boats, which are equipped with provisions, tools for angling and "hygienic goods," they will be rescued without fail. Moreover, they are taught that the "Flying Fortresses" are absolutely safe. The Americans can be bold and courageous as long as they feel assured of their lives because their aircraft are even so thickly protected as to impair their attacking strength. This fact seems to indicate the national character of the Americans and also America's guiding policy in the prosecution of the war.

Since the United States military operations are directed by politics and backed by prejudices and hatred, the counter-attacks of the American forces are bound to become more severe in the future. No wonder that the enemy forces should continue their attacks even after suffering successive blows. There is still time before next year's election. We must, therefore, continue to smash the enemy's advance resolutely. Inflexible determination and supplying of provisions and ammunition alone can crush the foe.

# U-BOATS ACTIVE IN CARIBBEAN

### Five Vessels Sunk In 1 month, States U.S. Navy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—The intensification of German submarine warfare against anti-Axis shipping is clearly testified in an announcement by United States naval authorities that Reich U-boats operating in the Caribbean waters have sunk five ships within one month.

The announcement specifically disclosed the sinking of one Panamanian freighter only a few days ago. It pointed out that submarine attacks in the Caribbean which had been comparatively free from U-boat menace for nearly one year has been resumed on an increasingly extensive scale since early last month.

Meanwhile, another dispatch from Washington intimated that Caribbean ports are being blocked by German U-boats. According to this dispatch, the U.S. State Department announced that a special Caribbean Committee is being established for the purpose of combatting the economic crisis in the Caribbean countries. The report said that foodstuffs primarily must be sent to Caribbean ports.

# U.S. BECOMES DESPERATE AS OIL SHORTAGE ACUTE

### Gasoline for Civilian Use Slated for Big Cut

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—Indications that the severe shortage of oil in the United States remains unalleviated despite the all-out efforts on the part of the American Government were revealed in two dispatches from Washington received here today.

The first report discloses that the bonus system of offering ration points for used household fats will be placed in effect in an effort to increase the material from which oil may be salvaged. It is understood that housewives will receive one ration point for every half pound of fat delivered to the dealers.

The other report quoted the Wartime Petroleum Administration as stating that the prospects for increased gasoline rations for civilian use in 1944 are "extremely thin." The Petroleum Administration declared that "in fact unforeseen military requirements might necessitate further regional reductions in the present motor fuel allotments."

### Moscow Signs Treaty With Refugee Czechs

Domei

LISBON, December 12.—Moscow report disclosed that a mutual assistance pact between the Soviet Union and the refugee Czechoslovakian regime for 20 years was signed at the Kremlin today.

The signatories were Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov and the plenipotentiary extraordinary of the Czech Refugee Government in London. Soviet Premier Josef Stalin and Dr. Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia were among those who witnessed the signing.

The pact, some circles admitted, serves as an overture to additional realization of Premier Stalin's aspirations in Europe.

### Roosevelt's Secretary Dies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—Malvin MacIntire, Secretary to President Franklin Roosevelt, died today at the age of 65. He was formerly a newspaperman. At the campaign for Roosevelt's election to Vice-Presidency in 1920, he acted as the press agent. Since then, a very close relationship was formed with the President and he was one of those close to the President.

### Java Youths to Train

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 13.—Twenty-eight youths who had been selected from provinces in East Java, yesterday attended the opening ceremony of a 10-day training course in Surabaya, where they are to be given instructions and practical exercises in farming, fishing and hygiene. These youths are promised a bright future as advisers in farms, factories and mines.

**HENGYANG RAIDERS** receiving last-minute instructions from their commander before taking off for the raid on the enemy air base. The look of grim determination on their faces bodes ill for the foe. (Passed by the War Ministry)

## *New Ruling Gives MacArthur Chance to Run For President If F.D.R. Grants Permission*

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—America's domestic political scene was stimulated today with the Army and Navy Departments announcing that any officer eligible for retirement could accept presidential nomination, thus, clearing the way for General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Washington dispatch.

In this connection it was revealed that Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican from Michigan, who is boosting MacArthur for Republican presidential nomination, had asked the War and Navy Departments for the ruling.

MacArthur reaches the official retirement age of 64 on January 26. United States Secretary of War Henry Stimson, who announced the ruling, however, said that President Franklin Roosevelt has final authority whether to accept MacArthur's resignation or retain him in service.

This makes the situation interesting as all indications are that Roosevelt will seek a fourth term and may decide to keep MacArthur in the service, thus, preventing him from becoming a possible rival candidate in the elections.

# NETAJI EXHORTS INDIANS IN JAVA

### Visits Army, Navy Offices; Sure of March to Delhi

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 13.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, intent upon encouraging the Indian residents in the Southern Regions area and at the same time to express gratitude to the Imperial Forces, which had contributed toward the establishment of the Provisional Government, arrived here at 3 p.m. on December 10. After ending his important business here, he left this morning for his next stop.

During his stay here, Mr. Bose met Lieutenant-General Kumakichi Harada, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in Java, and expressed his words of gratitude. Immediately following, Mr. Bose called on the Military Administration and Naval offices, and returning to his hotel he gathered the members of the branch of the India Independence League and exchanged views as well as discussions for over two hours. Furthermore, he expressed his firm conviction of the coming day of liberation and encouraged his brethrens to extend their utmost cooperation with the Imperial Forces.

On the following day, December 11 at 11 a.m. the Netaji attended the Indian meeting held at the city's playhouse and before the gathering of over 1,000 Indians made a fiery speech concerning the Indian fight for independence.

### Soviets Wooing Turkey

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 13.—The Soviet Government is negotiating with the Turkish Government for the conclusion of friendship and mutual aid treaty similar to the one recently signed with the refugee Czechoslovakian Government, according to Moscow reports.

### Eden Sees Hoare

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden stopped at Gibraltar on his way home from Cairo and conferred with Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid.

# OGAWA LEAVES FOR RANGOON

### Newly Named Supreme Adviser to Burma to Visit Ise Tomorrow

Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, new Supreme Adviser to the Government of Burma left today for Burma leaving Tokyo station at 8 a.m. En route to his new post, Dr. Ogawa on tomorrow, will worship at the Ise Grand Shrines. Subsequently, he will worship at the Kashihara Shrine and at the Imperial Mausoleum at Momoyama, Kyoto.

On the eve of his departure, yesterday, Dr. Ogawa spoke as follows at the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs:

"For about two months in autumn last year, I made an inspection trip to Borneo, Celebes, Selamambo and Ina, and on my way home I visited Malai also. But I regret to say that I did not then visit Burma.

"However, since I have breathed, as it were, a southern atmosphere more or less, I could to an extent imagine the conditions existing in Burma.

"In my present visit to Burma, I will make great exertions with the determination of a man going to the front. You would wonder that an old man like Ogawa is going so far away to Burma to work there, but an old man also has his work to do to serve the State, fitted to his age. I have had concern about the Southern Regions for a long time, and it is quite heartening to work freely under the new situation in Greater East Asia."

### British Air Forces Stationed at Azores

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 13.—The British Air Ministry announced today that the Azores Islands have been used by British forces as a base for operation against German submarines since two weeks ago, according to London reports. The announcement of the British Air Ministry follows:

"It is two weeks since the British air forces have used the Azores Islands. Immediately upon the conclusion of the agreement with the Portuguese Government, a British air unit, composed of army and navy air forces, was sent to the Azores. This air unit belongs to the Navy Patrol Headquarters."

# REUTER 'SCOOP' CAUSES FEUD

### Chungking Blamed for Premature Release Of Cairo Story

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—While "complete understanding" allegedly has been reached among President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and General Chiang Kai-shek during the Cairo Conference, this meeting has also created a misunderstanding among Elmer Davis, Brendan Bracken and Hollington Tong, press chiefs of the United States, Britain and Chungking respectively.

Dispatches received here reveal that a bitter feud is presently in progress among these three press heads over the responsibility for the premature release of the Cairo story.

The feud came to a head when the New York Times, quoting Nana (North American Newspaper Alliance), charged that the leakage occurred as a result of the presence of a Chungking newspaperman, who later was described as a Reuter correspondent attached to the Chungking mission, who transmitted the story to the British agency.

While Davis, and Bracken in their failure to find a solution for the leakage among themselves have suddenly switched the blame on Chungking, Hollington Tong, Chungking press chief, today heatedly disclaimed the responsibility.

In an official statement, he declared that "I urged Elmer Davis, head of the U.S. Office of War Information, and Brendan. Bracken, British Minister of Information to make an official investigation regarding the publication of the Cairo story. Such an investigation will prove any accusation that China had any responsibility for the story as without any foundation."

He added that the British Minister of Information and the U.S. Office of War Information had been fighting the last 10 days over this matter and that now "an attempt is being made to drag an innocent party (Chungking) into the controversy and I resent it."

He further pointed out that the Chungking regime went to the extreme length of keeping the Cairo Conference secret and refused to release news in Chungking either for publication in its territory or to send reports abroad until long after the story had been officially released elsewhere.

It had been agreed, he said, that the story would be released simultaneously in Chungking, Washington, and London upon the receipt of a 24 hour notice from Cairo. In accordance with that agreement, no release was made in Chungking despite radio broadcasts and cables from other countries until confirmation had been obtained from Chungking officials in America that news had been released officially there. Thus, Chungking was some 12 hours behind Washington in releasing the Cairo report, he argued.

### Kawano Reaches Saigon To Head Press Section

Domei

SAIGON, December 13.—Tatsu Kawano, newly-appointed Chief of the Information Section of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office here, arrived by air at 2 p.m. today to assume his new post.

It may be recalled that Mr. Kawano, who was stationed at Kwangchow Bay as a Japanese liaison officer, engaged in the negotiations with the French at the time the Japanese Forces advanced into the Kwangchow Bay Leased Territory.

### Presidential Candidate Attacks F.D.R.'s Regime

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, who declared his candidacy for the coming Presidential election on the Republican ticket, made his first campaign address in New York City on December 11.

"The Roosevelt Administration is declaring democracy, but the New Deal with internal policies based on it has introduced Socialism to the United States," he declared. "If the United States that proposes the establishment of an international organ based on close cooperation desires peace, it should formulate a concrete policy that can be actually executed."

### 20 U.S. Marines Killed By Bomb in Maui Isle As Bombers Collide

Domei

**BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—A report from Pearl Harbor disclosed that 20 United States marines were killed and 29 injured last Tuesday when two American dive-bombers collided and a bomb was dropped into the midst of the marines, who were engaged in exercises near Keilii Point on the Island of Maui. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, said that a court inquiry is investigating the tragedy.**

# RED ARMY HIT AT CHERKASSY

### Germans Oust Soviets From City; Zhitomir Fight Still Rages

Domei

LISBON, December 13.—Hostilities of the first magnitude continued to rage in the Cherkassy-Kirovograd-Krivoirog sector, which must be considered as a whole to have not yet reached a climax.

Soviet forces over the weekend shifted their focal point of attack from Chigirin back to Znamenka and succeeded in pushing beyond Kirovograd However, they were checked by German reserves in bitter fighting which is still in full swing.

Berlin said that the Soviets have shown their intention to push beyond Kirovograd then turn southeast toward Krivoirog. Although the Soviet offensives in the Chigirin sector have lessened in intensity there are indications that the Soviets have not yet given up their original plan to break through westward to Cherkassy.

Meanwhile, the Red Army forces which had penetrated Cherkassy were again ousted from the city on Friday. In the area between Zhitomir and Kiev the Soviets counter-attacked northeast of Zhitomir but were repulsed. The Reich counter-thrust threw the Soviets back across the river.

No worthy change has taken place over the weekend on the South Italian front. On Saturday the British 8th army launched local thrusts along the Adriatic coast and north of Moro in an attempt to improve their positions, but failed in face of active German defense.

Activities on Sunday were limited to artillery operations which showed signs of becoming intensified. Hostilities in the western sector were also confined to local operations.

**Soviets Lose 4,300 Planes**

Domei

BERLIN, December 13.—From September up to the present Soviet air forces lost 4,300 planes, German military authorities announced today.

### CASES OF SABOTAGE MOUNT IN PALESTINE

#### British Army Fears Destruction of Oil Plants at Haifa

Domei

LISBON, December 12.—Serious acts of sabotage against traffic establishments and military objects in Palestine have forced British military authorities there to tighten their guard, according to reports from Jerusalem.

It has been disclosed that the British are particularly concerned about protecting oil refining plants at Haifa.

Observers here believe these acts of sabotage are indicative of the smouldering resentment of the local population in Palestine against the British.

Reports further disclosed that the British military authorities called a conference and demanded the disbandment of Palestine homeguards, which was established about 12 months ago and recruited chiefly from Jewish elements. The reason for this move was not given but it is believed that the British distrust even Jewish elements, who have been showing definite signs of being dissatisfied with British lack of faith.

# 'EAGLES' AGAIN RAID HENGYANG

### 25 Enemy Airplanes, Runway Blasted in Daylight Attack

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA BASE—December 13.—A large formation of fighter and bomber planes of the Imperial Army Air Forces in China again carried out a daylight raid on Hengyang on December 12, following the attack made at dawn on December 10, shooting down 18 P-40's and two P-38's, and destroying five planes on the ground.

On that day, Japanese Army Eagles taking advantage of the clear weather, flew from their base, burning with the desire to annihilate American air forces in China, toward the Hengyang airfield. Upon seeing the approach of the Japanese planes, 21 P-40's and P-38's rose to meet them, and there developed a fierce battle.

Japanese Hayabusa and Shoki planes darted toward the enemy planes, and instantly shot down 20 enemy planes (seven unascertained). The other enemy planes fled.

Meanwhile, our bomber planes also blasted the runways and military facilities of the airfield. One direct hit was scored on the enemy fuel warehouse, and the dense smoke rising from it covering the entire airfield. Also, five enemy planes on the ground were thoroughly smashed.

In this battle, the loss on our side was five planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

**Japanese Attacking Enemy**
**By T. SUZUKI**
**Of the Army Press Corps**

AT XX BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, December 13.—With fighting now continuously going on in the northern sector of the Indo-Burma border, the Japanese Forces in the northern area of Burma commenced vigorous attack against the Chungking army stationed in India, which recently moved into action and increased its troops in an attempt to launch a desperate counter-offensive against the Japanese Forces.

The Chungking army was unable to make any action since the entire area of the western side of the Nu River was placed under control of the picked units of the Japanese Forces in the recent Yunnan operation.

The Japanese Units in the northern area of Burma began operations at the end of November and completely crushed the enemy's encircling operation and blocked their way of advance and serious fighting is now raging in the northern part of the Indo-Burma area.

**Battle Record Given**

Since the beginning of December, Imperial Army Air Forces in China have been giving severe blows to the American air corps, in cooperation with the mopping-up operations of the Japanese Ground Units against the enemy in the Sixth War Zone—the stronghold of the Chungking army in Central China. In these operations the vital enemy positions at Hengyang, Lingling, Shiaokwan and Wuchow were blasted daily. Moreover, up to December 12, the results obtained by Japanese Army Eagles totaled 84 planes shot down.

The Anglo-American forces aspired to start an offensive against Japan by placing the Chungking air forces under their control. But as our operation against the Sixth War Zone was commenced, and Changteh faced its fall, they finally yielded to Chiang Kai-shek's demands and started to cooperate with the Chungking forces in an air offensive. However, Imperial Air Forces took this good opportunity to smash important enemy air bases, and thus gained the above-mentioned glorious results.

Particularly, in the offensive made on December 12, the Japanese Army Eagles fought 21 enemy fighter planes, and succeeded in shooting down 20 of them. Such a one-sided victory has resulted in making the American air corps in China lose its equilibrium.

The record of the Japanese victories gained in the aerial operations in Central China from December 4 to 12 follows:

December 4: Seven enemy planes shot down. Nine P-40's appeared over Changteh, and our fighter planes shot down four of them. Also, 11 B-25's, five P-40's and P-50's appeared in the vicinity of Taoyuang, and our —

(Continued on Page 2)

# FOE IN S. CHINA DEALT BIG BLOW

## War Results Obtained In Canton-Kowloon Area Announced

Domei

CANTON, December 13.—Japanese Forces in South China, in the one-month mopping-up operations which started on November 12 against the Chungking troops as well as the Chinese Reds in the sectors along the Canton-Kowloon Railway, counted 168 enemy corpses abandon on the battlefields and took 135 prisoners. The war trophies include nine rapid-firing guns; 1,098 rifles; 16,113 rounds of rifle ammunition; 282 revolvers; 2,375 rounds of revolver ammunition; 106 hand grenades, and a large quantity of other war supplies.

As a result of the success of the operations in the Canton-Kowloon sector, which were carried out in close cooperation with the Hongkong Garrison Forces, peace and order are rapidly being restored in the sectors where reconstruction activities are in progress under the direction of the administrative organs of the National Government of China.

Also, noteworthy is the fact that the menace to overland communications between Hongkong and Canton has now been completely removed.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Forces, which are holding the key points, are carrying out the second stage of the operations in close cooperation with the National Government troops for the complete mopping up of the enemy remnants in this sector.

### Foe Leaves 2,000 Corpses

Domei

TSINAN, December 13.—Composite war results achieved by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the course of the mopping-up operations in Shantung as well as in the northern parts of Anhwei, Honan Province, during November, revealed that almost 2,000 enemy corpses were counted on the battlefields.

The details of the war results are as follows:

Seventy-six enemy installations were demolished, including 29 barracks, 22 arsenals, nine clothing depots, and 16 others; 143 vessels were sunk; 1,998 corpses were found abandoned on the battlefields; (1,023 were Chinese Reds); and 341 enemy soldiers were captured (65 were Chinese Reds).

The war trophies included 4,161 rifles, 654 outmoded field pieces and 6,495 hand grenades.

## U.S. Ship Builders Resting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—The United States Maritime Committee announced today that beginning January 1, all shipbuilding yards in the United States will suspend their operation on Sundays, according to Washington reports.

The reason for this decision is the shortage of labor, and as shipbuilding yard workers have to work overtime on all week days it has become necessary to give them a holiday on Sundays.

## Indonesians Compose Music

Domei

DJAKARTA, December 13.—Invigorating fighting spirit characterizes the musical trend in Java at present. A new song titled "Serang" (Attack), which is dedicated to the newly-organized Home Defense Volunteer Corps, was recently composed by Mr. Koesbini, one of the popular Indonesian composers, while another composer, Mr. Simandjoentan completed a new musical piece, "Asia Berpadoe" meaning "Asia United."

## Kuriyama Resigns From Post

Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China, who first proceeded there as a member of the suite of Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa in the present capacity, rendering valuable service in cementing friendly relations between Japan and French Indo-China, has resigned from his post as a member of the Ambassador's suite. He was formally released from that post by an official announcement made on Monday.

## Technicians in Malai Enrol

Domei

SHONAN, December 13.—Authorities are now enrolling technicians for a six-month training course in the Naval Aircraft School. Those eligible are physically fit youths of any nationality residing in Malai, between the ages of 15 and 22 years and possessing some technical education. During the period of training, the students will be provided with free board and lodging besides a monthly allowance.

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# Medallion Is New Fad in Philippines; 'I Am a Filipino' Pin Is Most Popular

Domei

MANILA, December 13.—"The flower of the Philippines shall also bloom in the Philippines!"

This is as good a translation because the lofty spirit one encounters in certain Tagalog phrases is almost untranslatable into English—of the legend engraved on the back of a silver medallion which is being proudly worn today by some Filipinos, most of them young men, all of whom are engaged, as the popular expression of the day would have it, "in the creation of the New Philippines."

The medallion is a tastefully designed piece; inded it may be considered a work of art. Far from being one of the mere conventionally designed pieces of its kind, this medallion has a story to tell.

At its very center is a star—signifying the New Philippines. Around the star is a cluster of sampaguitas, which is the national flower of the Philippines. And round the border of the piece is a chain delicately wrought out in silver, doubtless symbolic of the close cooperation with one another and the spirit of union and brotherhood which the youth of the Philippines share and cherish. The emblem is attached to a bar pin and is worn usually on top of its owner's breast pocket.

This symbolic medallion is given to graduates of the New Philippines Cultural Institute and is only one of the many medals, insignias and pins many a Filipino proudly wear today. Medals of as varied signification as there are designs are being sported around, each of these invariably marking out the wearer as belonging to one of the many organizations actively engaged in the building of the new prosperous Republic.

To mention only a few: members of the Kalibapi, or the Kapisanan, Paglilingkod, or Bagong Filipinas (National Service Association of the New Philippines) wear a classy although simply designed pin, consisting of a red diamond-shaped field with a white sun in the center.

Employes of the PIAM Broadcasting Station wear another emblem, the design of which resembles that of a miniature microphone with the call letters of the station written in attractive letters on top.

Of the many agencies that have been created in the New Philippines to enhance the success of the war-time economic policy of the Government, the Primco is perhaps one of the most important. As this organization handles the distribution of prime commodities of various kinds, the name Primco has become a dearly-loved household word. And employes of this organization are only too proud to sport a distinctive pin of their own, of course, with the word "Primco" written upon it.

Newspapermen as well as street-car conductors have their respective insignias. And more may yet be designed and worn in the near future. But the most popular of them all is, and will alwyas be, the one with the Filipino flag emblazoned on it. The flag pin is worn by young and old alike, and one of the more simple but striking designs is that which carry the proud legend: "I am a Filipino."

# BANKS ISSUING NEW YEN NOTES

## Bank of Japan to Circulate ¥10, ¥5, And ¥1 Currencies

New ten, five and one yen notes will be put into circulation from Wednesday. The promulgation of the Bank of Japan law in February of last year cancelled the former regulations regarding the Bank of Japan and the convertible bank note issue regulations, and the new currency issues of the Bank of Japan have simply become bank notes, according to the new regulations.

The ten and five yen notes still retain their former designs but the coloring will be much clearer. The word convertible and the wording "this note will be payable in ten (five yen gold coin" and the letters "10 yen" have been deleted.

The one yen note, however, has been changed to a size intermediate between five yen and 50 sen notes. The English words on the back of the note has been completely struck out. The pictures on the notes will be the same as formerly, that is Wake-no-Kiyomaro for ten yen notes, Sugawara-Michizane for five yen and Takenouchi-no-Sukune for one yen.

The old notes will still remain in circulation but a fair amount of the new currency is expected to make their appearance during the year-end.

## 'Eagles' Again Raid Hengyang

(Continued From Page 1)

fighter planes shot down three P-40's.

December 5: Three enemy planes shot down. Over Changteh, an air battle was fought with six P-40's, and our planes shot down three of them (one unascertained).

December 6: Ten enemy planes shot down. At about noon, 22 enemy B-25's and P-40's appeared over Changteh, and our planes shot down five P-40's and damaged several B-25's. In this battle, our side lost one plane. At about 2 p.m., enemy planes consisting of 14 B-24's, more than 12 P-40's and three P-38's attacked Changteh. Our planes met them in the area south of Changteh, and after a fierce air battle, shot down five P-40's and damaged one P-40. In this battle, we lost one plane.

December 7: Our air units attacked Wuchow at 11 a.m. and bombed the airfield and military facilities, setting several places on fire. Again, at 4 p.m., our fighter and bomber planes raided Shiaokwan, and bombed military installations and the railway station, causing considerable damages.

December 9: At 4 p.m. our planes attacked Wuchou, and damaged the airfield and blasted the runway.

December 10: A formation of our fighter and bomber planes raided Hengyang and bombed the runway and military facilities at the airfield, and also damaged and set afire 12 P-40's and three B-25's on the ground. In an aerial combat the Army Eagles shot down three P-40's (one unascertained) and one P-51 (unascertained). In this air battle, the losses on our side are three planes self-blasted or not returned. Also, another formation of our planes attacked Panghsien, about 100 kilometers south of Hengyang, and Shiaokwan, at 8:30 a.m., and at Shiaokwan bombed the railway station and military installations, damaging freight cars and trains.

Also, at 4 p.m. another formation raided Hohsien and Chungshan, Kwangsi Province, and caused considerable damages. Meanwhile, another unit of fighter and bomber planes, raided Lingling, and bombed the runway rendering it unfit for use, and damaged eight P-40's, one P-38, and two B-25's, or a total of 11 planes. All our planes returned safely.

December 11: Our planes attacked Chienou, and bombed the runway at the airfield.

December 12: At 12:30 p.m. a formation of Japanese bomber and fighter planes attacked Hengyang, and bombed enemy barracks and powder magazines, setting three places on fire and damaging four to five planes on the ground. Then, our fighter planes fought a fierce aerial battle with 21 enemy P-38's, P-40's, and P-51's and succeeded in shooting down 18 P-40's (six unascertained) and two P-38's (unascertained), or a total of 20 planes. The loss on our side was five planes self-blasted or not returned.

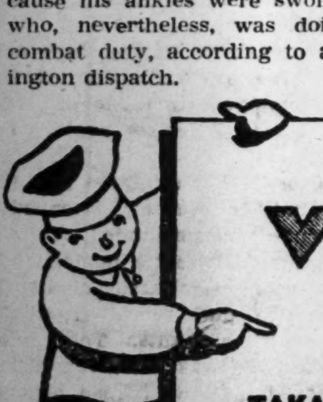
# Patton in Trouble Again for Speaking Menacingly to 'Leggingless' Soldier

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, Commander of the United States Seventh Army, is again in hot water, this time assailed on the charge of having "spoken threateningly and with undue harshness" to a soldier who failed to wear his leggings because his ankles were swollen, but who, nevertheless, was doing full combat duty, according to a Washington dispatch.

The disclosure was made by United States Secretary of War Henry Stimson when testifying at the Senate Military Committee which is investigating the case in which Patton cuffed a soldier in a Sicilian hospital.

Regarding the latter case, Patton was severely reprimanded by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander of the United States Forces in the Mediterranean area, and was ordered to apologize to the soldier or be relieved of his command.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# TOKYO TO SELL SAVINGS COUPON

## Will Accompany All Luxury Purchases, Admission Tickets

Savings coupons will accompany all purchases of luxuries and admission tickets to theaters and other places of amusement from December 20 in the Tokyo Metropolis. In the case of luxuries, the sum of savings coupons to be purchased will equal 20 per cent of the value of the article and 20 per cent of the admission tickets of over ¥2.00.

The savings coupons, it was announced, will be obtainable in denominations of 50 sen, ¥1, ¥5 and ¥10. The Tokyo Metropolitan authorities have suggested the use of these coupons as memorial and congratulatory gifts, condolence offerings, prizes and so forth as one means of attaining the ¥2,700,000,000 savings goal.

The coupons will be attached to purchases in the following four categories:

1. Purchase of jewelries, cameras, toilet goods, musical instruments, gift goods, furnitures, ornaments, and others.
2. Purchase of sake (beer excluded).
3. Machi-ai meals and drinks.
4. Admission to various forms of amusements, above ¥2.00.

Hotels have been excluded from the application of the plan temporarily.

The savings coupons are valid for a period of the year from the date of their issue and must be deposited within that period in Government bonds deposit accounts; time and deferred savings accounts of banks, corporate town credit associations, and city, town and village agricultural or industrial associations; jointly operated trusts; time or deferred savings accounts of financial associations. Permission to deposit them in post office savings accounts is now under negotiation with the authorities concerned. The sum of the savings coupons to be purchased will be determined by the value of the goods, exclusive of the tax.

## Reich, Turk Leaders Meet

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 13.—German Ambassador to Turkey, Baron Franz von Papen called on Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu today and held an important conference.

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# Returned U.S. Doughboys From War Fronts Suffer Mental Disorders in Pacific Battles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—The increasing number of psychopathic cases among the men in the United States military services has become a problem of urgent research for the psychopathological experts in America's medical world, and in this regard Professor John Dodd, teaching anthropology in the Sociology Department of Yale University, analyzes the psychology of fear among the American soldiers. American soldiers have succumbed in large numbers to mental disorders and have completely lost their fighting will, particularly on the Southwestern Pacific front where they are confronted with the terrific onslaught of the Japanese Forces.

Beginning his study about, a year and half ago, Professor Dodd sent detailed questionniaires, containing 300 items, to the returned American soldiers, who had experienced actual fighting. It is said that a complete filling out of the questionnaire took a good five hours. Many interesting conclusions have been drawn from the answers to the questionnaires, comments on which are given as follows:

"The concept of fear is inherent in all of us. Three out of every four returned men say that they experienced fear in their first encounters. Especially was this feeling of fear most accentuated immediately following the beginning of a battle. Sixty-four out of every 100 said that their feeling of fear diminished as the number of their engagements increased.

"Fear does not exist in mental concept alone but is accompanied by various sorts of physical symptoms. This, however, can be overcome by training. One of the most common physical symptoms of fear is the increase and intensity of heart beat. This physical condition was experienced by 69 per cent. Forty-five per cent reported that their muscles became taut. Forty-four per cent said that their stomachs prolapsed into the lower abdomen and they were subjected to dragging down sensation. Saliva ceased to flow with the resultant parched mouth for 33 per cent. Cold perspiration broke out in the hands of 22 per cent. Small percentages experienced vomitting, fainting and other physical reactions.

"With regard to fear against suffering wounds in certain parts of the body, 29 per cent were apprehensive of injury in the abdomen; 27 per cent, eyes; 22 per cent, head; 20 per cent, in the reproductive organs, seven per cent in face; and five per cent in the torso.

"The most terror striking weapon of destruction were bomb fragments with 36 per cent, followed by trench mortar shells 22 per cent, and gun shells 18 per cent. The fear of behaving in a cowardly manner (36 per cent) more that the fear of becoming cripples (25 per cent) is apparent among inexperienced men, but among the veterans the fear of being maimed is 39 per cent. The fear of death is the same among both experienced and inexperienced men, being 25 per cent. The feeling of fear can be discussed previous to pitched fighting and be controlled to a certain extent."

## F.D.R. to Address Congress

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—President Franklin Roosevelt is expected to return to Washington shortly, and immediately upon his return will report to both Houses of the United States Congress on the Cairo and Teheran Conferences, according to Washington reports.

In this connection, Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, declared today:

"Secretary of State Cordell Hull reported to Congress upon his return from the Moscow Conference, and most probably President Roosevelt will speak before Congress upon his return to make his reports."

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## Egypt to Send Party

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 13.—King Faruk I of Egypt is expected to dispatch a special mission to Beirut to present his personal letter to President Bishara Chury of Lebanon. The proposed mission is to remain in Beirut for three days, and the Lebanese Government is preparing an elaborate welcome program for the mission, according to reports received here.

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# TOKYO TO BUILD 47-RONIN SHRINE

## Site Will Be Behind Sengaku-ji Temple; Donations Made

At an estimated cost of approximately ¥2,000,000, a shrine, dedicated to the spirit of supreme loyalty of the 47 Ako Gishi, will be erected in Tokyo, it was disclosed by Domei today.

Shrines apothephizing the 47 heroes have already been erected in Ako and Yamashina but the shrine in Tokyo will be more elaborate, with a training hall, library and Gishi Hall in its compounds.

A site has already been chosen by the authorities. It will be erected just back of the Sengaku-ji Temple, where the faithful retainers are buried, on a site 5,000 tsubo large.

The project was approved by the authorities on June 29 and the movement for its construction begun during the tenure of Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto.

The construction fund has been greatly augmented with donations from Yasuichi Kato, President of the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company, Ginjiro Fujihara, State Minister, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Industry and Commerce Association, Hajime Yasuda, banker, and others.

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## West Mexico Flood Isolates 6 Cities, Cuts Rail Traffic

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—Due to heavy rain, the Mayo, Tamazula and Culiacan Rivers on the western coast of Mexico flooded and six cities in the region are entirely isolated, according to reports from Mexico City. The railway lines on the Pacific Coast are also interrupted. The damage caused by flood is believed to be considerable. It is understood there are many casualties. A devastating storm visited the western coast region of Mexico two days ago followed by heavy downpour.

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